

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 143

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## EXPERTS' WORK ON REPARATIONS NEARS ITS END

Definite Progress Attained Despite Turmoil Caused by Excessive Publicity

## ACCORD IS EXPECTED ON PRINCIPAL POINTS

Succession of Alleged 'Crises' Laid to Hasty Conclusions of Outside Commenters

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—After 14 weeks of discussion the Paris conference on reparations

nears its end. A report in 17 chapters has been drawn up by Sir Charles Stamp of Great Britain, after consultation with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of Germany and it is now ready for distribution. In it the work of more than three months will be traced, and it is probable that the delegates will unanimously agree on principal points while passing in silence or expressing in form of reservations matters on which accord is especially difficult.

Irrational optimism and systematic pessimism will doubtless both be disappointed. A subject that has taxed the best intellects for 10 years cannot suddenly become easy. A great advance toward more reasonable arrangements in accordance with financial possibilities and political circumstances has, however, been made.

This is a favorable moment to review the position and remember that the confusion caused by repeated publication of vastly different figures. The public has been bewildered by arithmetical hypotheses which assuredly it would have been better not to have revealed until definitive action could have been stated. Overmuch has been heard of allied demands and Germany's offers and Young proposals, all of them purely tentative and best fitted for consideration in committee.

One "Crisis" After Another

When the Allies put forward their proposals, one who would know anything about such procedure expected that Germany would accept them. Yet because Germany didn't accept them there was tremendous uproar, Germany was abused and rupture declared inevitable.

This crisis was passed and Germany in its turn produced figures. It is hard to imagine why anybody supposed that they would be publicly endorsed by Germany's creditors yet again there was terrific outcry and a break-up of the conference was forecast.

Americans produced a compromise scheme as it had been understood from the beginning they would, and although it is indeed open to severe criticism, it is no more meant to represent the "last word" than were other schemes. It is merely a basis on which at least a partial agreement may be reached.

These statements may appear simple, but unfortunately throughout the conference they have been forgotten and every time any delegation felt itself unable to accept what was meant as a provisional proposition the total collapse of the conference was described as "imminent."

Never have there been more agitated reparations meetings and for this perhaps the experts and the professional observers are to blame.

More Political Than Technical

Actually the role of the experts has been more political than technical. They lacked solid data on which they might determine with mathematical precision how much Germany should pay and how much the Allies should receive.

It was hoped, however, that they would work more quietly than politicians. This hope has not been fulfilled. The meetings might as well have been staged in the market place. In these circumstances it is astonishing that such excellent progress has been made.

Bearded Plaintiff Upheld in Egypt

Hirsute Adornment No Cause for Dismissal, Appeal Court Holds

## 100,000 Flights Donated to Children in Britain

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Appropriately named by Sir Charles Wakefield the "Youth of Britain" a big blue de Havilland airplane started on May 15, with Sir Alan Cobham as pilot, on a tour of British towns for the purpose of awakening "air-mindedness" among the population.

An anonymous benefactor has donated 100,000 free flights for school children, and Sir Alan will also give flights to municipal authorities. The airplane carries 10 passengers.

## 'HELP WANTED' AGENTS OPPOSE STATE INQUIRY

Private Agencies Against Massachusetts Move to Aid Hoover Plan

The need for an engineered prosperity grows clearer if labor and capital are to be satisfactorily employed, Herbert Hoover has pledged his administration to put such a new system of economics into practice.

An authorized exposition of a portion of his general plan for stabilizing prosperity was presented to the Conference of Governors at New Orleans by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, who emphasized that the economic foundations of this policy, and specific ways of applying it, are detailed in "The Road to Plenty," by William Trufant Foster, director of the Federal Reserve Board.

These analysts have written 18 articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The fourteenth appears today and will be followed by others, one every other day.

By WILLIAM T. FOSTER and WADDILL CATCHINGS

A bill was recently passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives to provide for the collection of monthly information concerning employment and unemployment.

The Senate, however, has just attached an amendment to this bill, the purpose of which is to prevent the State from collecting any information on the subject from private employment offices.

The question at issue is fundamental. If any one branch of business is to be allowed to prevent the Government from obtaining the information which is absolutely necessary for dealing, affirmatively and thoroughly, with the problem of unemployment, then those radical groups which are striving to overthrow our industrial order are thereby presented with a powerful argument for their cause.

What we mean by that statement must be clear to anyone who has followed this series to date. If we have made out any case at all, we have established at least two propositions:

First, the problem of unemployment is one of the most serious problems, if it is not in fact the most serious problem, with which capitalist society, both here and abroad, has to contend.

Second, there is no possibility of solving that problem, except on the basis of adequate information concerning the unemployed, which information can be obtained only by the Government.

Hoover Appreciates Importance

It was this conviction which led President Hoover at the Conference of Governors in New Orleans to request the co-operation of all the states in obtaining this information on unemployment.

Responding promptly to that request, Governor Allen of Massachusetts, in his inaugural address, said: "The plan discussed at the recent Conference of Governors in New Orleans, and sponsored by President Hoover, for stabilizing employment, appears to me to have much promise. The success of any such plan will require accurate knowledge of labor and economic conditions in order that forecasts based upon dependable data may be prepared."

Northern Rhodesia to Get New Capital; Move Follows Quick Mining Expansion

Southern Station Found Unable to Deal With Developments in North

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Northern Rhodesia is to have a new capital, according to dispatches from Livingstone, the present headquarters of that British African colony. The site provisionally chosen for the new city is 200 miles further north upon an open plateau of 4000 feet altitude, near the station at Chilangas on the railway connecting with Cape Town.

The move is in consequence of the rapid mining developments of the northern area, which cannot be conveniently dealt with from a distant station like Livingstone, situated on the colony's extreme southern end.

## MEXICO TAKES PROHIBITION AS ULTIMATE GOAL

President's Temperance Campaign to Be Supplemented by Dry Laws

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A nation-wide temperance campaign, looking to eventual prohibition, has been initiated by the Mexican President, Emilio Portes Gil, and is to be developed as quickly as national conditions permit, taking perhaps five to ten years for realization. Expenses are to be borne by the Government.

The first step in the campaign will be the formation of a national committee on temperance, to be headed by the Secretary of Public Health and containing representatives of all classes interested in public welfare activities.

This national committee will have charge of the Government's temperance program, having as its eventual objective the prohibition of all alcoholic beverages except beer and wine, and public sale of these even to be denied to women and children.

A probable first step of the committee will be promulgation of regulations permitting sale of hard liquors only in sealed bottles to be consumed other than where purchased.

The government will make every effort to aid in the adaptation of breweries and distilleries to other pursuits.

Other phases of the campaign include compulsory classes in Mexican schools in which evils of the drink habit will be taught, a system of reducing the number of dance halls and cabarets, and providing sports activities.

It is the President's contention that prohibition will be best achieved in Mexico by accustoming the Mexican people to it little by little. While his views on liquor have been made known heretofore, they have had the aspect of a temperance, rather than prohibition. For this reason his latest announcement caused considerable surprise here.

## Chicago-London Flight Foreseen by Way of Iceland

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, speaking at a luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce, declared that the Polar Sea is the "Polar Circle of the world," adding that the northern route was the nearest, was a feasible air line from Chicago to London, he said, via Iceland, in which no water landing would be longer than 300 miles. "There are three distances from London to China, one is by the west, one is by the east, and one is by the north, and the one by the north is the shortest."

The progress of commercial aviation, the speaker continued, was bringing about the realization of England's dream of a "short route to the Indies," the search for which started in Elizabethan times, abandoned 75 years ago, only to be revived by the achievement of Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, N. C. Sir Hubert Wilkins, Roald Amundsen, General Noble and others had proved, he said, the existence of good nature landing places in the Arctic, contrary to the general misconception of polar ice and wind conditions. Sir Hubert, after making three forced landings between Point Barrow and Spitzbergen, he said, stated that there was probably one good landing field for every five miles of flying distance, which makes the arctic circle route the best for the west, to Europe and the Far East.

Mr. Stefansson predicted a revolution in transportation in the future similar to the change wrought by Prince Henry, the navigator of Portugal.

Sir Sefton Branner, director of civil aviation in the British Air Ministry, expressing confidence in Mr. Stefansson's ideas, said that the explorer had converted him to the conviction that the "real commercial air route between the Old and New Worlds is via the Arctic Circle."

Mr. Rykov said that no administrative measures will be used by the Government against religion, although he admitted that till now force was being used to suppress it in some exceptional cases.

Of course, the recent law on religion, which forbids the churches to do any welfare work, hold any Bible or other classes, and which declares church property to be nationalized by the state, remains in operation.

The paper Komsmolskaya Pravda prints the refusal of various printers' unions in several cities to print any religious literature and their appeal to other printers' unions to follow their example. They also appeal to the transport workers to refuse to transport religious literature.

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## Italian Premier's Concordat Speech Reported Offensive to the Vatican

While Newspapers Carry Full Reports of Benito Mussolini's Address, Their Comments Are Described as "Studiously Vague"

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—After a speech by the Minister of Justice on the juridical aspects of the Lateran Treaty and concordat with the Vatican, the Chamber of Deputies approved both agreements on May 14 by 357 votes against 2. As the ballot was secret the names of the two Fascist deputies who voted against the reconciliation of the Italian state with the Roman Catholic church is not known.

The Fascist newspapers published the full text of Benito Mussolini's speech, which occupies more than three pages of small print. Comment, however, was studiously vague and kept to generalities, while the Catholic press created rather an unfavorable impression in Vatican circles, where indeed some of the Duce's remarks must certainly have created offense.

It is significant that the Observatore Romano, the Vatican official newspaper, is the only Italian newspaper which devotes less than a quarter of a column to the speech without reproducing any of its salient points. "To the speech," briefly remarks the Observatore, "essentially of a political and often polemical character, we will add here no comments, since they certainly could not agree with many of its points."

Some of the Duce's remarks have undoubtedly hurt Roman Catholic feelings and one wonders what the attitude of the Roman Catholic electorate would have been if such a speech had been delivered before the plebiscite of last March. In Vatican circles the rumor is current that the Pope would himself make a rejoinder, while attention was drawn to the fact that the Lateran treaty had not yet been ratified by the Vatican.

There is naturally no idea on the part of the Vatican to denounce the treaty which will be ratified in due course, but these rumors are nevertheless very significant. One particular point in the speech was the declaration that the Lateran treaty was a "document of peace."

## FOREIGN TRADE ETHICS FOUNDED ON MUTUAL AID

Business Contacts Declared Step to Peace Through Removing Distrust

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The navigation committee of the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, according to an official communiqué, now published, approves the work of the United States Government's ice patrol in the North Atlantic and recommends the allocation of its cost among the various countries benefited. Amendments in the rules relating to light and signals were also favored, but the present steering and sailing rules remain unaltered.

The question of "direct" versus "indirect" helm orders have been the topic of discussion in shipping circles for the past 12 months, but the consensus of nautical opinion appears to be against any change in the present procedure.

The continuance of the terms "port" and "starboard" says the Telegraph is favored by most British mariners on the ground that they are less liable to be misunderstood than the words "left" and "right," which are used in the American service. There are, few, if any, cases on record of errors in navigation resulting from the use of port and starboard, although these orders are indirect in the sense that they apply to the movement of the helm as distinct from that of the ship.

## United States Patrol

As the result of discussions, the communiqué says, has shown a "general desire that the existing arrangements under which the patrol is organized and operated by the United States should continue."

Following the recent advance in meteorology, the committee finds much can be done in the collection of meteorological data by ships and the use of such data to enable weather bulletins and warnings of danger to be more accurate and various national meteorological services.

The revision of international regulations for the preventing of collisions in regard to the following five points is recommended:

1. A second white masthead light to be compulsory on steamers 150 feet long and upward.

2. A permanent fixed stern light.

## RHODES SCHOLARS TO GO ON NEW PLAN

Parliament Permits Change in System of Selection

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore college, and secretary of the Rhodes Trustees, has received official notification that an act of the British Parliament permitting the selection of Rhodes scholars in the United States by districts rather than by states has received the royal assent.

The new law, known as the Rhodes Trust Act of 1929, is effective in 1930, and conveys to the Rhodes trustees "full power to make such changes in the number, distribution, tenure, duration and administration of the Rhodes scholarships as will in their judgment best fulfill the purposes and intentions of the testator."

Dr. Aydelotte said, "the states will be grouped into eight districts of six states each. There will be a preliminary competition in each state every year. State committees will recommend their best one or two men to go before a district committee which will select a quota for the district without regard for state lines."

## Canadians to Follow U. S. Action Over Rates

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—Whatever action is taken by United States railroads on the question of reduced rates for flour will be met by Canadian carriers, it was officially announced at the offices of the Canadian National Railways here.

## SENATE HOUSE ISSUE BY FARM BILL VOTE

Lower Body May Reject Debuture Measure as Revenue Legislation

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Passage by the Senate by a vote of 54 to 33 of a debuture plan farm relief bill sharpened the issue between the House and the Senate as to which shall dominate in legislative affairs during the special session.

The House, completely controlled by Administration leaders, co-operated fully with the White House in formulating its farm relief bill. The measure sent to the Senate was the outcome of close harmony between House farm leaders and the President and was recognized as the Administration's bill.

The Senate, both in committee and on the floor, rejected the House measure and substituted one of its own which contained several drastic departures from the President's ideas. The debuture plan was incorporated in the Senate bill, Democratic-Progressive coalition and only by a narrow margin of three votes.

When the Senate, in control of the Democratic-Progressive coalition, put through the debuture plan, House leaders took under consideration the question of refusing to accept the Senate measure on the ground that it invaded the House's constitutional prerogative of initiating revenue-raising legislation. Some House leaders argued that the debuture plan came within that category. Administration leaders of the Senate, anxious to avoid an open clash between the houses, conferred with the House leaders and suggested that they accept the Senate measure and throw the whole question into conference.

## Motor Squatters

Blamed for Tangles

Illegal Parking Held Responsible for Much of New York's Problem

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—A new name for the motorist who congests traffic by flagrant violation of the parking laws has just been coined by the Citizens' Street Traffic Committee. The offenders have been dubbed "motor squatters" and they are held responsible for a large portion of New York City's traffic tangle.

The committee, after an exhaustive study of ways to relieve the situation here, has submitted a report to the Mayor which recommends changes in the zoning laws to permit the erection of "auto hotels," or high-speed parking garages in the downtown area. A check of more than 100,000 motorcars showed that only 5 per cent complied with parking restrictions. More stringent action to eliminate these "squatters" is urged.



## POWER COMPANY OWNS IN PAPER OPPOSING INSULT

International Paper Concern Invests Heavily in Chicago Journal, Inquiry Shows

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—While the International Paper and Power Company advanced \$1,500,000 to Bryan-Thomson Newspapers, Inc., for the purchase of the Chicago Journal, that paper has opposed the Insult Investigation in Chicago and supported the Walsh resolution which authorized the investigation of the power industry now being carried on by the Federal Trade Commission.

Samuel E. Thomson told the commission that the loan was "from a paper company" and that he and Mr. Bryan had an equity of \$1,400,000 against the \$1,500,000 of debentures which the paper company owns in the Journal. Besides the debentures, the paper company owns \$630,000 worth of preferred stock in the B. T. N. Inc., which in turn owns that amount in the Journal, the testimony revealed. The paper company also owns directly 10,000 shares of common stock in the Journal, valued at \$10,000.

The Bryan-Thomson corporation also owns all the common and preferred stock of the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune and all of the common stock of the Greensboro (N. C.) Record, the commission learned. "The paper company by reason of our indebtedness maintains an indirect interest in those two papers," the commission counsel pointed out.

**Many Purchases Considered**  
Mr. Thomson testified that he had made inquiries concerning the possibility of purchasing many large newspapers and had discussed the purchase with representatives of the paper company. He had reason to believe that the company would aid in financing the purchase of one or two of them, he said, if they were proved profitable. Among the papers which Mr. Thomson considered buying, he named the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Columbus Dispatch, Dayton Journal, Kansas City Star, Milwaukee Journal, Detroit Free Press, Newark Evening News, Cleveland News, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Indianapolis News, Philadelphia Inquirer, South Bend News-Times, Atlanta Constitution and Memphis Commercial Appeal. The Cleveland Plain Dealer was the only one in which negotiations went beyond the inquiry stage, according to the witness.

Questioned about the statement of ownership of the Chicago Journal filed with the United States Post Office, which does not show the paper's power connections, Mr. Thomson explained that his attorney did not consider mention of the indebtedness required under law. The 10,000 shares common stock, he said, are held in the name of William A. S. Mulligan, Chicago lawyer.

**Regrets Action**  
Mr. Thomson said he had advised the paper company to do this, but realized now that "it was a stupid and foolish thing to do." He did not mean to conceal the paper company's interest in the Journal, Mr. Thomson said. He advised his competitors in Chicago and also told 15 publishers at a meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York, six months after the transaction, the reading public was given no indication of

the paper company's connections, however, he admitted.

The Journal, he told the commission, through its columns, demanded the resignation of Samuel Ellison, Insult attorney, from the City Rapid Transit Board, because his interests did not coincide with those of the city and had opposed the Chicago power interests at other times. The three papers which his corporation now owns about 10,000 shares of newspaper a year from the International Paper & Power Company, he testified.

## Italian Premier's Speech Reported Offensive to Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

Particular passage in the Duce's speech is criticized by the Corriere D'Italia, that in which the Duce affirmed that if the Roman Catholic religion had remained in its native Palestine and not come to Rome, it would in all probability have suffered the fate of the Essenes and Therapeutes and disappeared without leaving any traces. This view, says the Corriere D'Italia, is completely at variance with the Roman Catholic doctrine which attributes the universal character of Christianity to its divine origin.

Similarly Signor Mussolini's frank statement that he had always opposed any control on the part of the church over the education of youth which would remain exclusively in the hands of the civil authorities, greatly displeased the Vatican. The Vatican is unable to understand what Signor Mussolini had in mind when making these and other remarks, especially as they know too well that Signor Mussolini means what he says.

## Education of Youth

**Duty of Church, Says Pope**  
VATICAN CITY (AP)—Education of the young is the responsibility of the church, and not of the state, Pope Pius declared in a speech to the pupils of Mondragone College, which the Osservatore Romano published this evening.

This pronouncement from the Pontiff is seemingly at variance with the doctrine of Fascism as hitherto expressed.

All the state has to do in the line of education is to complete the influence of parents, said the Pope. He affirmed that he did not intend to relinquish the Roman Catholic Church's "precious charge held for centuries" of juvenile upbringing.

Mondragone College is a religious institution near Frascati, in the environs of Rome.

## HAGUE FORCES WIN JERSEY CITY ELECTION

**JERSEY CITY (AP)**—Mayor Frank Hague and four other Democratic city commissioners have been re-elected for another four-year term after the most determined assault to which the Hague organization has been subjected since its leader entered public life 20 years ago.

County returns showed a plurality for the Hague slate of between 20,000 and 30,000 over an anti-Hague fusion ticket. Mr. Hague's re-election was regarded as intrenching him more securely in his position as leader of the New Jersey Democratic organization.

## PRINCE CLIMBS CHURCH SCAFFOLD

**DURHAM, Eng. (AP)**—Making a short halt here on his way to open an exhibition at Newcastle, the Prince of Wales asked President Robson of the Durham Miners' Association if there had been any improvement in the coal trade since January. Mr. Robson replied it was at least no worse, which the Prince said he was glad to hear.

Visiting ancient Durham Cathedral, the Prince climbed up the scaffolding of the western walls, which are in danger of decay.

## AIR OIL ENGINE SHOWN IN FIRST PUBLIC FLIGHT

Stinson-Detroit Motored by Packard Invention Tested in Virginia

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
LANGLEY FIELD, Va.—A new "wonder of the air" was shown here to members of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and more than 200 leaders of the aircraft industry as they gathered to plan attacks during the next year upon unsolved problems of aviation.

The new development was the 200-horsepower Packard oil-burning aircraft engine, whose secrets have been carefully guarded from the industry since announcement of the perfection of the engine was made several months ago. Leaders of the industry got the first public view of the engine as a Stinson-Detroit motor, with which it was powered, was wheeled from an army hangar here, where it had been kept under tarpaulins, padlocked and guarded.

Engineers are agreed the new engine would go a long way toward solving the power plant problems of aircraft, and toward reducing operating costs. The engine, of 200 horsepower and of the conventional radial air-cooled type, consumed but \$4.60 worth of fuel oil on its flight here from Detroit.

Capt. L. M. Woolson, Packard company's aeronautical engineer, with Walter E. Lees, his assistant, demonstrated the engine in flight. It started with the pressure of a button, roared into action. Then the plane dashed down the field, climbed, performed a number of maneuvers and landed to the plaudits of the engineers. Captain Woolson refused to divulge any data on the engine.

Visitors also saw their first showing of the new Cierva autogyro plane, flown by Harold F. Pittsair of Philadelphia. The "windmill" craft climbed steeply, its horizontal rotor providing most of the lifting power, and descended almost vertically to a landing.

Mr. Pittsair explained that the only power actuating the rotor was the centrifugal force resulting from the forward movement of the plane, this exerting lift sufficient to slow down the descent of the plane to 10 feet a second.

The visiting party was headed by Orville Wright, Maj. Gen. James E. Fechet, Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, David S. Ingalls, William P. MacCracken Jr., and leading airplane and engine manufacturers.

## International Support Urged for Ice Patrol

(Continued from Page 1)

to be compulsory on all except very small vessels.

3. A special day signal to be compulsory for sailing vessels fitted with auxiliary motors.

4. A special sound signal to be used in fog by a vessel being towed.

5. The addition of international wireless telegraphy distress signal already prescribed in collision regulations.

Regarding changes in helm orders, the committee has discussed the question of the adoption of a uniform system, in view of the fact that a number of nations have adopted the "direct" system in place of the former "indirect" system and no difficulty was experienced in making the change.

**Safety of Navigation**  
In addition to reviewing the provisions of the old convention which relate to the safety of navigation (and which deal with such matters as the speed of ships in a zone of dangerous ice, the routes to be followed across the North Atlantic, the

## NEWBERRY BOOK PRIZE AWARDED BY LIBRARIANS

Dartmouth Professor Takes Polish Theme for Story Suited to Children

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Poland, three centuries ago, is the scene of a historical novel by Eric P. Kelly, Dartmouth professor, to which was awarded the John Newberry medal for the most distinguished children's book of the year by the children's librarians section of the American Library Association in convention here.

"The Trumpeter of Krakow" was written when the author, at the invitation of the Kosciuszko Foundation, was studying and teaching at the University of Krakow. The trumpeter, now the property of the fire department of Krakow, was a part of the exhibit of the Macmillan Company at the convention, and was used when the award was announced to sound the "heynal" or ancient hymn, which has signaled the hour from the lofty St. Mary's tower in Krakow "since time immemorial." The illustrations in the book are by a Polish artist.

**Poetry Gaining in Favor**  
The county library is solving the rural public library problem, it was pointed out at a round table discussion on the subject. Permissive laws for the establishment of such libraries were passed by five state legislatures at their last sessions. Insufficient appropriations have been the chief difficulty which the county library has had to face, Edith A. Lathrop, specialist in rural education, Department of the Interior, declared.

Poetry is slowly creeping up to a place of honor on the list of best sellers in Veterans' Bureau hospitals, Annie L. Craigie of the Edward J. Hines Jr. Hospital Library, Mayfield, Ill., revealed at another round table discussion. Western stories head the list at present, however.

Writing on "popular science" by uninformed writers does more harm than good, in the opinion of Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, public library, St. Louis, Mo. He declared that those who are competent to translate research into ordinary language are few, inasmuch as the "popularizer" of natural science must be familiar with what he is trying to popularize as well as with its terminology.

With the interesting statement of it in ordinary English. Denying that the free library injures the book trade, he declared that it is a "vast system of general literary publicity with free distribution of samples."

## Scottish Miners Form New Union

Glasgow Resolution Indorses Campaign for Guaranteed Week of Five Days

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GLASGOW—A conference was held recently in Glasgow in connection with the formation of the "United Mineworkers of Scotland," a new union in opposition to existing organizations.

The conference adopted a resolution urging the "United Mineworkers" to rally all the forces of the men to put up the utmost resistance to the efforts of coal masters to cut down ton rates.

The resolution concluded by calling upon the conference to instruct the provisional committee of the union to get into touch with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the district unions of England and Wales as a preliminary measure in the opening of a campaign to enforce a national agreement embodying the following points:

A maximum seven hours day; a minimum wage of 12 shillings for face workers, 11 shillings for underground workers, and 10 shillings for surface workers, a guaranteed week of five days, and, where overtime is unavoidable, that it should be worked only in consultation with a pit committee, and paid at time and half rates.

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## GUIANA 1-CENT STAMP IS VALUED AT \$10,000

**BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The British exhibit at the International Philatelic Exhibition at Le Havre, from May 18 to 26, includes a unique British Guiana one-cent stamp of 1856, valued at more than \$10,000, the only one of its kind in the world.

Frank Godden, commissaire-général of exhibits, is now preparing to leave London with some hundreds of other stamps owned by British collectors said to be worth \$250,000.

## A Summer home afloat...

RENT FREE



"It might well be called Elco harbor," say Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Meissner of the harbor in New Rochelle which is the home mooring for their Twenty-Six during the summer months. Here, secure and sheltered, a whole happy family of Elcos lies expectantly at anchor.

The "Miramar," its owners point out, is not only a graceful, seaworthy little boat, but a veritable summer home on the water. A home in which they can cruise at will, drop anchor whenever whim may dictate.

During the week Mr. Meissner commutes from New York, to find each evening on the Miramar's friendly decks complete escape from the oppression of city noise and heat. Mrs. Meissner speaks delightedly of the ease of the Elco housekeeping. Provisions and ice are delivered regularly by boats in the harbor, and the galley equipment is a miracle of convenience. A signal to the yacht club brings the club launch alongside for visits to other boats or to the club.

Week-end trips to Lloyd's Harbor and to Northport—sometimes to Montauk and Block Island—add to the interest of life afloat. The Miramar often shelters six for these short cruises—four sleeping in the cabin and two in the cockpit. For supper parties and daytime picnics it can comfortably entertain eight.

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Please send me the FINNELL Household Floor Machine for ten days' free trial. If I decide to keep it I will pay \$87.50 cash at the end of the trial period or arrange for monthly payments at a small added charge.

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## Image Believed That of 'Unknown God,' as Seen by St. Paul, Is Found in Sicily

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The recently reported excavation at Agrigento (Girgenti) in southern Sicily of a group of Greek altars has resulted in the bringing to light of more altars, both Greek and Roman, and another object of exceptional interest, says a correspondent to The Times of May 15.

Writing of the latter he says: "At first sight it seemed to be an ordinary terra-cotta drain pipe with a color decoration at one end, but Professor Marconi has identified it as a very rare image of an unknown god, the collar being the frontal plait of hair with a human ear at

## Venezuelan Army Moves on Rebels

Dictator Reports Five Generals Leading Troops to Quell Subversive Action

**CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)**—Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Venezuelan Army, who took that position after having refused to accept the Presidency, again has telegraphed Acting President Juan B. Perez, that five generals, aided by "the necessary forces," left on May 12 to quell a subversive movement in the states of Lara, Trujillo and Portuguesa.

General Gomez also reported that it had become necessary to clear from Caracas and neighboring districts a "subversive conspiracy." Recently it was reported that Gen. Jose Rafael Gabaldon had organized a force estimated at from 50 to 500 men after Gabaldon had written to General Gomez demanding his retirement.

Rumors of dissatisfaction and unrest in Venezuela subsided somewhat after the election of Gomez to succeed himself as President by unanimous vote of Congress. For 20 years General Gomez has been virtual dictator of Venezuela.

## Mayme Hedden, Secretary of the Denver Tourist Bureau, invites you

Do the things you like to do—at their best... in the glorious Rockies! Riding, mountain climbing, camera hunting, fishing, golf, tennis.

Rough it, if you like—or loaf in blessed ease in a luxurious hotel, or a charming mountain lodge. Whatever your choice of recreation, you'll enjoy each minute more out here in the mountain world.

Two weeks gives you time enough. Bargain summer fares. And the low prices charged for good meals and comfortable lodging place a Colorado vacation well within average means.

Three de luxe trains daily from Chicago, two from St. Louis. Comfortable motors, on regular schedules, go everywhere in Colorado.

And, for moderate additional cost, your Burlington ticket also takes you to Yellowstone and Glacier parks.

Only the Burlington's complete service to the entire Rocky Mountain Region makes vacation bargains like this possible. Send for the big, free Vacation Book and begin planning—now.

**Going to California?**  
The Burlington has through service to California, and via the only really great scenic route—Denver, The Royal Gorge, Colorado Rockies and Salt Lake City.

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A new, carefree way to see the Rockies, the National Parks, the Pacific Northwest, California, or Alaska. Everything planned and paid in advance. Personally escorted, congenial traveling house-parties. Special Pullmans. Mark coupon for illustrated tours book.

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The history of every Elco boat is as thrillingly individual as the man who owns it. For each owner finds in the opportunity for independent voyaging a constant stimulation and a challenge, and each responds in a characteristic way.

At Port Elco, where we will be glad to receive you at any time, you can get right aboard a Twenty-Six (or any other model on display). Or write to Port Elco for Catalog CSM.

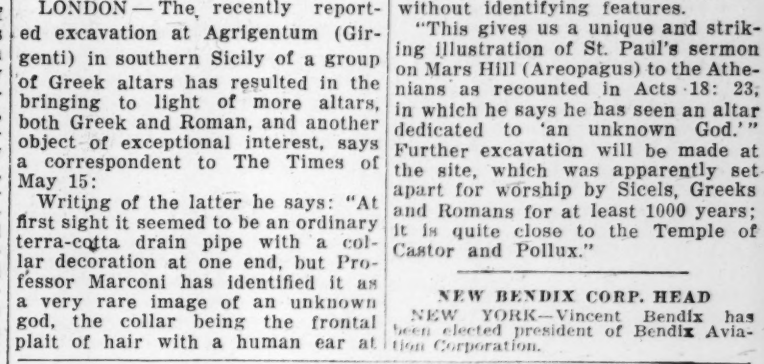
**PORT ELCO (Permanent Exhibit)**  
247 Park Ave., at 46th St., New York  
Distributors in Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles and Fort Lauderdale. Plant and Marine Basin, the Elco Works, Bayonne, N. J.

The Elco Fleet: Twenty-Six, \$2,975; Vedette, \$4,875; Cruiserette, \$5,950; Thirty-Eight, \$10,750; Forty-Two, \$16,500; Fifty, \$25,500.

\*Although the price of advertisements remains low, the volume of Elco owner's letters and inquiries is increasing.

## Come up to Colorado

Fares Way Down! (Effective June 1)



## Mayme Hedden, Secretary of the Denver Tourist Bureau, invites you

Do the things you like to do—at their best... in the glorious Rockies! Riding, mountain climbing, camera hunting, fishing, golf, tennis.

Rough it, if you like—or loaf in blessed ease in a luxurious hotel, or a charming mountain lodge. Whatever your choice of recreation, you'll enjoy each minute more out here in the mountain world.

Two weeks gives you time enough. Bargain summer fares. And the low prices charged for good meals and comfortable lodging place a Colorado vacation well within average means.

Three de luxe trains daily from Chicago, two from St. Louis. Comfortable motors, on regular schedules, go everywhere in Colorado.

And, for moderate additional cost, your Burlington ticket also takes you to Yellowstone and Glacier parks.

Only the Burlington's complete service to the entire Rocky Mountain Region makes vacation bargains like this possible. Send for the big, free Vacation Book and begin planning—now.

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Please send me the big free Colorado Vacation Book.

Name.....  
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□ Mark X here if you wish Escorted Tours Book

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## Rose Kanskat's Daily Talk



**Slim or Stout You Need STAYFORM**

STAYFORM meets every woman's need for a comfortable supporting garment to keep her figure young and supple. STAYFORM also develops poise and grace.

Let Rose Kanskat's experts demonstrate STAYFORM on your own figure at any of her shops. No obligation.

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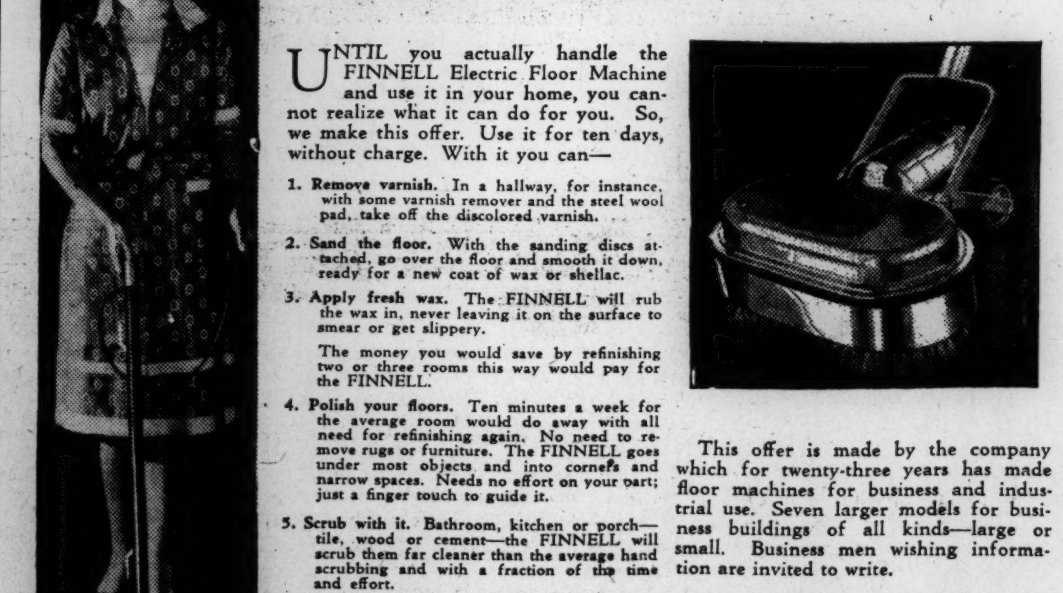
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## 10 day free Trial

to readers of  
The Christian Science Monitor on the  
Five-in-one Home Floor Machine



**FINNELL ELECTRIC FLOOR MACHINE**

UNTIL you actually handle the FINNELL Electric Floor Machine and use it in your home, you cannot realize what it can do for you. So, we make this offer. Use it for ten days, without charge. With it you can—

1. Remove varnish. In a hallway, for instance, with some varnish remover and the steel wool pad, take off the discolored varnish.

2. Sand the floor. With the sanding discs attached, go over the floor and smooth it down, ready for a new coat of wax or shellac.

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The FINNELL weighs only twenty pounds. Any woman can carry it from room to room or floor to floor. Polishes table tops or stair steps.

Mail the coupon now. A FINNELL will be shipped to you prepaid. If you decide to keep it, send \$87.50 cash. Slightly more for extended payments. Otherwise ship it back at our expense.

**Distributors Wanted** Good territory open for active men to sell for particulars. Experience in household appliance sales helpful but not necessary. Also room for several good men on our field staff handling larger models for business and industrial use. State whether interested in Household or Industrial. Address FINNELL SYSTEM, Inc., 2105-B East St., Elkhart, Ind.



## PRINCE OPENS EXHIBITION AT NEWCASTLE

Northeast England Reaches Industrial Turning-Point, Says Her Apparent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—A "challenge of the northeast coast to the world!" The Prince of Wales in these words described an exhibition covering 100 acres on Newcastle town moor comparable to the show held four years ago at Wembley which he had just opened amidst scenes of remarkable enthusiasm, 40,000 people having assembled at the stadium to hear him speak.

The exhibition, which has been two years in preparation comprises sample products representing the industries of northeast England, including especially shipbuilding, iron and steel production, engineering output, machinery manufacture and coal mining, supplemented by corresponding contributions from all parts of Great Britain and the Commonwealth's nations overseas.

It is to advertise British products and, taking place as it has done at the moment when trade has begun to improve after a number of years of deep post-war depression, it is regarded as the turning point in the industrial history of the undaunted north.

"Today," said the Prince, "there are certain indications to show that the industries of this district which have had a good deal of punishment during the last few rounds are not yet out of the ring, but are fighting back gallantly with a good northern punch."

After giving statistics supporting this statement, the Prince said the exhibition was an "announcement to the whole world that the great show of this industrial district is still open, is determined to carry on and is prepared to meet all orders with the highest traditions of a not unworthy past."

The exhibition, the Prince continued, was to "revitalize the existing industries, to discover how they should be adapted and if necessary improved," not only as a general source of national income but, "to provide fresh channels for labor in an area that has had more than its fair share of hard times."

The Duke of Northumberland, the Marquess of Londonderry, Lord Gainsford, Viscount Grey, Lord Gainsford, Viscount Chelmsford, Sir Theodore Morison, Sir William Noble, Sir Stephen Easton and also the Lord Mayor of Newcastle and the president of the Northumberland Miners' Association participated in the ceremonies which included the opening of the new buildings for mining students in Armstrong College, the great educational center named after one of Newcastle's famous sons.

## WET BORDER TRAILS SURVEYED FOR AID

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALBANY, N. Y.—The first aerial survey of the "bootleg trails" of the New York-Canadian border has just been made by Palmer Canfield, prohibition administrator of the eastern district of New York.

With a dozen of his agents and executives, Mr. Canfield made a four-hour flight from the Albany airport to Plattsburgh, Rouses Point and Malone, crossing into Canadian territory for a distance of about three miles to obtain photographs of the trails.

## POLAND AND ITALY RAISE RESPECTIVE MINISTERS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor  
WARSAW—Poland and Italy have raised their ministers at respective capitals to the rank of ambassadors. The Polish Foreign Minister, August

Zaleski, says that the action is fresh proof that Italy regards Poland as an important factor in international relations, and will serve to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two nations.

The first Italian Ambassador to Poland is Count Alberto Martin-Franklin, and the Polish Ambassador to Italy, Stephen Przesdzicki. It is stated that Turkey and Poland will shortly nominate ambassadors instead of ministers.

## American Legion Launches Attack on Draft Proposal

Should Take Resources as Well as Manpower, Say Official Spokesmen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The manpower conscription bill introduced in the House at the request of James W. Good, Secretary of War, brought an immediate challenge from numerous sources.

The American Legion launched an attack on the ground that not alone men but the resources of the nation should be taken into account in the campaign and in his inaugural address where he declared that his administration would be one devoted to the promotion of peace. It was also held contrary to his policy of disarmament.

It was pointed out by these groups that Mr. Good's proposal is directly counter to statements made by President Hoover during his Presidential campaign and in his inaugural address where he declared that his administration would be one devoted to the promotion of peace. It was also held contrary to his policy of disarmament.

Resembles Former Bill  
The question as to whether the Good project was backed by the Administration, while not directly answered by the War Department head, was taken cognizance of by him with a statement that the bill is practically the same measure that has been sent to Congress for a number of years by the army, and was done so this year as a routine matter.

Mr. Good undertook to answer the Legion's criticism by asserting that he, too, favored conscription of the Nation's economic resources, as well as its manpower, in time of war. He explained that the reason such a provision was not included in his bill was that a separate measure dealing with the subject, sponsored by J. Mayhew Walworth (R.), Republican of New York, is already before Congress.

John T. Taylor, vice-chairman of the American Legion's national legislative committee, declared that the former service men insisted upon "equal service from all and special profit for none."

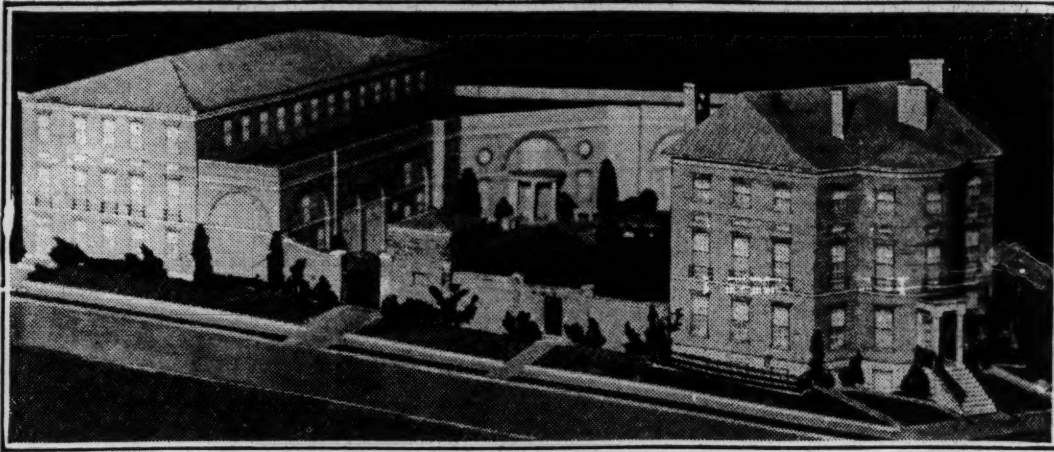
"The War Department," Mr. Taylor said, "would draft the youth of our nation to go into the trenches, but is silent upon the war profiteer, the control of prices, food, industry, capital, labor and profits in the event of war. The Legion is opposed to this War Department bill."

## Riksdag Comes to Aid of Banks

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor  
STOCKHOLM—The Riksdag parliamentary bank committee has decided to make good the savings bank losses, amounting to 10,000,000 crowns, resulting from the unwise investment of depositors' money by the numerous savings institutions of Sweden. The sum named is appropriated for totally reinstating the savings of school children, also all guardianship or charity funds.

In other cases, 60 per cent of the savings under 2000 crowns is reinstated, 50 per cent between 2000 and 5000, 40 per cent between 5000 and

## Once Came Under Dolly Madison's Capable Sway



THE OCTAGON AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN RESTORED  
Famous Washington Mansion, Home of American Institute of Architects, Will Be Dedicated to Public When Reconstruction Is Complete.

## NATION TO GET HISTORIC HOME OF JOHN TAYLOR

Famous Octagon, Used by Madison as Executive Mansion, Will Be Restored

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A plan to restore the Octagon, historic Washington example of early American architecture, which was used by President James Madison as the Executive Mansion for more than a year, and to erect and furnish additional buildings on the adjoining property to make a national center of architecture and the allied arts, has just been announced by D. Everett Waid, of the American Institute of Architects.

The Octagon stands at the corner of Eighteenth Street and New York Avenue, near the Corcoran Gallery and two blocks west of the White House. It was said that President Washington selected the site for his friend, Col. John Tayloe, by whom it was built in 1800, and that the architect, William Thornton, who designed the wings for the Capitol, got his inspiration for the mansion from his travels in Portugal. All the materials, however, including the handsome carved doors, the beautiful cornices, which vary with every room, and the sculptured mantels, came from England.

It is an octagonal brick structure, Georgian Colonial in design, with a central hall and staircase, and is equipped with every comfort for a gentleman's family of that period, even to secret stairs. Gardens surround it and the old brick stables and smokehouse still close the vista from the stair landing.

The mansion was the center of social and official life as the home of the Tayloe family and achieved particular distinction when President Madison, with the charming Dolly Madison, used it as the Executive Mansion for more than a year after the burning of the White House in 1814.

The furnishings of the famous house are being gradually re-collected. One of the present treasures is the mahogany table in the drawing room on which the Treaty of Ghent was ratified by President Madison during his year of residence there.

The Octagon has served as a government hydrographic office, private studios and drafting rooms, even as a tenement and later on as a storage place.

When it is completely refurbished, the mansion will be an authoritative example of the American home of the period of 1800.

Additional buildings are to be erected to the rear of the mansion. The stable will become an exhibition hall or gallery.

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## ROTARY CALLED AID OF WORLD HARMONY

Informed Opinion Urged to Make Pacts Effective

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rotarians, delegates from 60 American and Canadian clubs, pledged renewed efforts for peace and good will among nations at sessions of the seventh annual conference of the twenty-eighth district of Rotary, just concluded here.

The Rev. Dr. Albert W. Beavey of Rochester called upon the delegates to become a channel for the building up of "the informed public opinion necessary if peace pacts are to be-

come solemn realities of the future." He declared that Rotary had made a record by "creating companies of men throughout the world who really shall be bound together to the conception of co-operation instead of competition—of good will instead of hate."

The thought of interracial co-operation was emphasized by John Nelson of Montreal, who described the success of Quebec's joint English and French club.

## Move Is Started in United States to Study Trees

Conference Called to Take Up Building of New National Arboretum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—A committee from the Department of Agriculture has been named by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to confer with the National Arboretum Council as required by the Act of Congress establishing it.

The arboretum which is to be developed on a tract of land in the District of Columbia, including reclaimed land near the Anacostia River, will be an educational and recreational center and an important adjunct to technical activities of the Government, especially the Department of Agriculture.

The management of the National Arboretum will collect plants and trees from all the regions of the world for cultivation, study and breeding. As one of the committee phrased it, "to provide a living library of the plants of the world."

The members of the departmental committee are Dr. A. F. Woods, director of natural scientific work; Dr. W. A. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry; Maj. R. Y. Stuart, chief of the Forest Service; Dr. F. V. Coville, and Dr. W. T. Swingle of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Members of the National Arboretum Advisory Council are: Frederic A. Delano, member National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Washington, chairman; Dr. L. H. Bailey, author and botanist, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dr. John C. Merriam, president Carnegie Institution, Washington; Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, Garden Club of America, Washington; Mrs. Harold R. Pratt, secretary Garden Club of America, Glen Cove, L. I.; Harlan P. Kelsey, nurseryman, Salem, Mass.; Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect, Brookline, Mass.; Robert Pyle, chairman of the botanical gardens and arboreta committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, West Grove, Pa.; and Henry S. Graves, Yale forest school, New Haven, Conn.

## 'Sacred Fire' Borne From Preslav to Modern Capital of Bulgaria

Flaming Torches Lighted at Ancient Seat of Culture Are Carried to All Cities and Villages, and Candles Ignited at a Single Source Light Every Home

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SOFIA—The "sacred fire," symbolical of Bulgarian culture and of the Christian religion, is being carried to all the cities and larger villages throughout the kingdom by speeding automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles and runners working in relays.

The fire was kindled last Sunday at Preslav, the ancient national capital in northeast Bulgaria, near the Black Sea, by a bishop in the presence of King Boris, on the occasion of the millennial celebration of the golden age of Tsar Simeon. Torches were lighted from this sacred fire, preserved in Preslav Cathedral, and were borne flaming toward Sofia, the present capital, along three routes.

Passing through all parts of the country, the speeding bearers of fire successively light the torches waiting in relays stationed at appointed places, and final groups will converge on Sofia and in flaming ranks will carry fire to the royal chapel and the great cathedral. In every town through which the torchbearers pass they kindle a fire in the main church, from which it is conveyed to outlying towns and private houses.

So in every Bulgarian home will burn candles, all lighted from a single flame burning at the seat of ancient Bulgarian culture.

SOFIA, Bulgaria (P)—Tens of thousands of Bulgarians from the most remote towns and villages of this little kingdom have made pilgrimage here to participate in the fiftieth anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from secular Turkish rule. Coming in ox carts, wheelbarrows, on donkeys and horses and dressed in quaint multicolored national costumes, the legions of peasants presented an animated picture. The events possess a triple significance, for they represent not only a half century of Bulgarian independence, but the name-day of King Boris and the anniversary of Bulgaria's exemption from paying tribute to the Sublime Porte.

## NEW YORK SUBMITS CIVIC CENTER PLAN

Colonial Atmosphere May Be Restored to City Hall

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Plans for a large park and civic center surrounding the City Hall, returning to this area of New York the simplicity and charm of colonial days, have been drafted by Joseph Johnson, commissioner of public works of Manhattan.

The scheme, Mr. Johnson said, is contingent upon the removal of the old Post Office and Federal Building, which would permit the development of a large triangular park bordered by public buildings from St. Paul's Chapel in Broadway, northward to the Criminal Courts Building.

The City Hall, which would form the center of interest in the park design, is considered an outstanding example of colonial architecture. The park would be developed in the style suitable for this structure, and it is probable that the colonial fountain which was removed more than 100 years ago would be restored.

BRAZIL HONORS ABOLITION  
RIO DE JANEIRO—The forty-first anniversary of the signing of a decree abolishing slavery was celebrated here by 3000 army recruits who swore allegiance to the flag. President Washington Luis witnessed the ceremony.

Graham-Paige

Authorized Sales and Service

Arthur M. Lowe, Inc.

672-681 Beacon Street, Boston

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# Advanced Engineering in the New 612

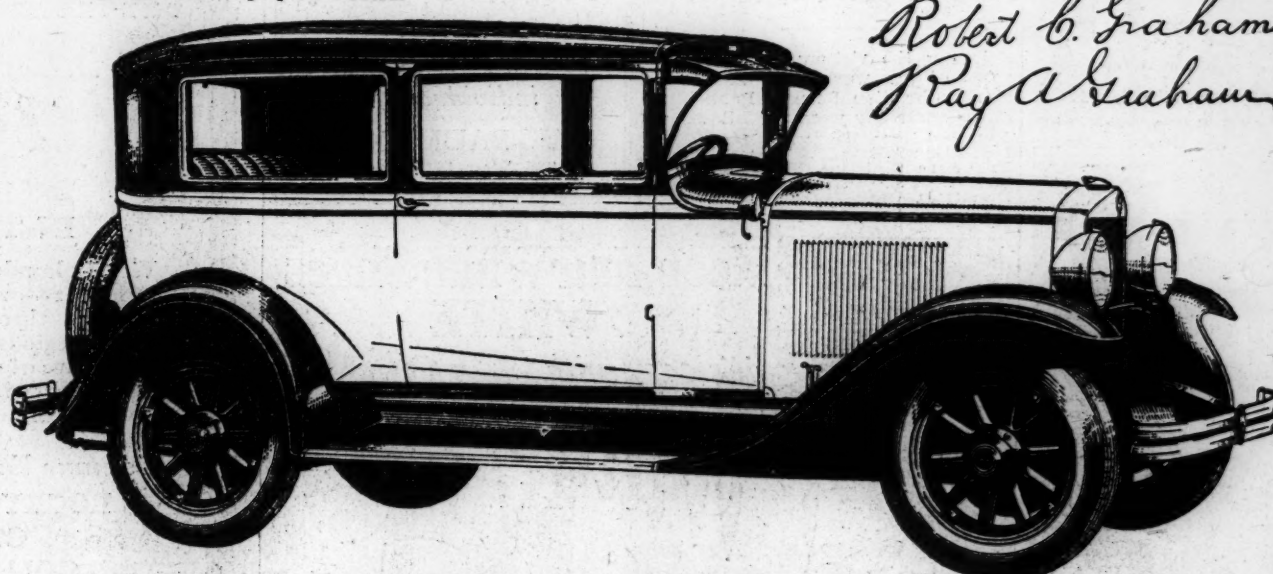


Car illustrated is Model 612, six cylinder, five passenger, two door Sedan

\$895 at factory, special equipment extra.

You will find the same principles of modern design and advanced engineering in the new Model 612 that distinguish the larger Graham-Paige sixes and eights. We invite you to examine the 612 for surplus value, and to make your own comparisons.

Joseph B. Graham  
Robert C. Graham  
Ray A. Graham



Examples of Advanced Engineering in the 612:

62 brake horsepower; 2 1/2" balanced crankshaft supported in seven extra large bronze back interchangeable main bearings; thermostatically controlled cooling with water jackets extending the full length of cylinder bore and completely surrounding valve seats; adjustable silent chain timing; positively driven gasoline pump, water pump and generator; constant clearance aluminum alloy pistons; exhaust from front of engine keeping heat away from driving compartment; engine mounted on rubber.

GRAHAM-PAIGE

(1927-8)



It is easy, as someone once remarked, to pump up a tire advertisement to any desired pressure and give it around the world mileage, but it is not quite so easy to do the same thing with a tire. We have always preferred to let Kelly Springfield tires do their own talking.

Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company

General Motors Bldg., New York, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

## THIS FACE POWDER

allows me to be nonchalant about my complexion



"I RUB this smooth, fragrant powder into my puff when I apply it. I have never known anything like the way it stays on. It takes such a little bit of it to give my complexion a fresh, fragrant rose petal effect. Armand Cold Cream Powder is the perfect powder for my complexion."

Armand Powder can also be applied with a damp sponge. Just dip the sponge into the box and smooth the powder on your skin with the finger-tips. It stays on for your whole busy day. \$1 at all good stores.

Send 10c for this important beauty treatment that takes but ten minutes of your day. It contains:

- 1 copy Armand's new "Ten Minutes a Day" beauty treatment.
- 1 trial package Armand Cold Cream Powder—Zanzibar shade.
- 1 trial package Armand Foundation Creme—a marvelous discovery for powder base.
- 1 trial package Armand Eau de Cologne—Cleaning Cream—that liquefies the moment it touches the skin.
- 1 trial package Armand Lip and Cheek Rouge—a new creation!

You must try one of these new Armand Powder shades: Zanzibar, light sunbrown for brunettes or blondes. Starlight, for day or evening.

ARMAND, 116 Des Moines Street  
Des Moines, Iowa

I enclose 10c, for which please send me "The Ten Minutes a Day" Beauty Treatment," including the four essential preparations.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....

In Canada, Armand Ltd., St. Thomas, Ontario.



## CIGARETTE 'ADS' DEPRECATED BY SCOUT OFFICIAL

Parent-Teacher Association  
Passes Resolution Against  
Cigarette Advertising

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Frederick Harris Parent-Teacher Association adopted a resolution against cigarette advertising, "opposing any plan of unethical billboard advertising, and particularly concerning the present vigorous campaigns."

The resolution will be referred to the Hampden County Parent-Teacher Association Council, with the hope that it will come up before the state organization at its convention the last of this week.

J. Hamilton Lewis, Scout Executive of Hampden Council, Boy Scouts of America, cited the recent action against unethical advertising taken by numerous western organizations. He said that cigarette advertising is not so much a matter of extolling one brand of tobacco over another, as it is a common enterprise of the advertisers to "educate" the public to tobacco through insidious propaganda. He laid particular stress upon the inevitable effect which current campaigns have upon boys and girls.

Mr. Lewis quoted Prof. F. M. Gregg of Nebraska Wesleyan University as stating that the cigarette companies have definitely hastened the day when women, having already adopted the cigarette habit, make the practice common in public places without protest. He also quoted James Nelson MacLean of New York, president of the American Public Welfare Committee, as opposing the testing of cigarette brands by colleges, the idols of high school youth.

The Hampshire County Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its meeting in Amherst voted itself on record as opposed to present methods of cigarette advertising.

### "Alluring Advertisements"

Detrimental to Children

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LOS ANGELES—A plea from the Los Angeles Board of Education for action to curtail or prohibit billboard advertising of cigarettes has been received by the City Council, and is being considered by the Council's Public Welfare Committee.

The communication refers to "the bold and pretentious manner in which the manufacturers of some cigarettes

are using pictures of beautiful American women on their billboard advertising."

All California schools are required by law to instruct children as to the injurious effects of tobacco, the letter states, adding that "such alluring advertisements, of course, tend to offset the beneficial results from this instruction."

### Oregonians Seek Bar to Cigarette Publicity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
EUGENE, Ore.—A vigorous drive to obtain sufficient signatures for a petition to have a proposal for a constitutional amendment barring cigarettes in Oregon is being carried on by the Anti-Cigarette League of Oregon, and officials of the organization are confident that at least 20,000 signatures, 4000 more than is necessary, will be obtained before July 1, 1930.

The proposed amendment, if carried, will drive the cigarette completely out of the State. It provides for prohibition to manufacture, sell, possess, export, give away or advertise cigarettes.

### Billboard Company Acquiesces

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ASHLAND, Ore.—As a result of the request of 15 societies of young people in this city, Foster & Kleiser, one of the largest billboard advertising companies on the coast, have removed an objectionable cigarette advertisement and have stated that in future they will allow no more such displays on their boards in this locality. A copy of the request was mailed to the American Tobacco Company, which has replied that it will try to eliminate advertising of this sort in this vicinity.

### Memphis Women Opposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RICHMOND, Va.—The Woman's Missionary Union of the Southern Baptist Church in session at Memphis, Tenn., postponed the question of "demoralizing signs, especially cigarette signs," along highways. Mrs. F. R. Halbert of Navesota, Tex., introduced a resolution asking that the union go on record as opposing such advertisements and that definite action be taken to prevent them.

Miss Kathleen Mallory of Birmingham, the corresponding secretary, also spoke.

### Ask Billboards' Removal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PAYNE CITY, Neb.—Members of the Payne City Ministerial Union adopted a resolution petitioning the Mayor and City Council to order cigarette advertisements removed from the city billboards.

### Judges Back Dries

in North Carolina

Federal Courts Promise to Support Dry Laws to the Fullest Extent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina has twice voted for prohibition, Federal Judge Isaac M. Meekins told the grand jury when he opened the May term of court in Raleigh.

The first time, he said, was in 1908 when, by a popular majority of 44,000, the liquor traffic was officially outlawed; the next was in 1919, when the General Assembly ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, and the third was last fall when the State went for Hoover by 63,000 majority.

Judge Meekins warned attorneys practicing in his court that he would permit none of them to abuse government agents for so-called "under cover" methods in catching violators of the prohibition act. He stated that sellers and buyers of ardent spirits are, alike, guilty of violating the law.

Judge Johnson J. Hayes of the Central North Carolina District also indicated that the teeth of the Jones Law would be applied. In his charge he lauded the benefits of prohibition, declaring that the liquor law is not the only law that is being violated.

North Carolina's third federal judge, E. Yates Webb, stationed in the west, was one of the authors of the old "Webb-Kenyon" law, designed to prohibit the shipment of liquors into dry territory.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Carl Haas, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Glenn A. Hoyt, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Anna G. Irvine, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Grace E. Graves, Whately, Mass.; Everett D. Green, Boston, Mass.

### Gifted Young Essayists Lead in Western Contest

Amity of Nations

Murray Warner Prizes Stimulate Study of Orient by Students

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—Beatrice Bennett, sophomore journalism student at the University of Oregon, has been declared winner of the first prize of \$150 in the annual Murray Warner essay contest. Miss Bennett took for her topic the poetry of the East and the West.

An essay describing the youth movement in China won for Margaret Nugent the second prize of \$100. Third prize was divided between W. E. Hempstead, Jr., who wrote on "Nationalism Enthroned in China," and John Halderman, whose topic was, "Ancient China in a Modern World."

The prizes, totaling \$800 annually, are donated by Mrs. Murray Warner, donor and director of the Murray Warner Museum of Oriental Art at the university. The aim of the contest is to foster friendly relations between this country and the Orient.

More than a score of essays, all of high quality, were entered this year. Judges for the contest were G. Verne Blue, professor of history, Kenneth Shumaker, supervisor of English, and George H. Godfrey, assistant professor of journalism.

### Alien Quotas Set

at Labor Demand

Would Be Ideal Basis for Solving Problem, Says American Official

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Immigration quotas should be based on vocational opportunities in this country and the applicants' qualifications in various lines of work, according to W. W. Husband, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Speaking at the final luncheon of the season of the Conference on Immigration Policy here, Mr. Husband declared that such a basis would be "ideal" for control of immigration, but did not discuss means by which it could be worked out.

Holland and Denmark have a large surplus population of fine dairymen who could find opportunities in Vermont, and Italian workers in clay can also be assimilated readily, he said.

On the other hand, there is a surplus of workers in textile, shoe-making and ladies' garment industries and in coal mining, he declared, and members of these groups should not be admitted in immigration quotas.

### BALTIMORE AIRPORT

WILL COST \$1,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—In connection with its plan to acquire a nationwide chain of airports for the maintenance of an extensive commercial service, Curtiss Flying Service, Inc., has purchased a 200-acre site in the northern suburb of Baltimore, where a \$1,000,000 airport is expected to be in operation by September.

The organization recently took over the activities of the Chesapeake Aircraft Corporation at Logan Field and will continue there until the new airport is ready.

### "Stop" Sign Means Little

to Go-Carts in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Baby carriages are not subject to traffic regulations in New York. This is one of the unusual "stop" signs in the city.

### ASPARAGUS

should be served with dressing

3 parts hot melted butter, 1 part

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

NEW YORK CITY

New Spring Hats

Molded to the head

to suit your individuality.

M. BAUMANN

546 West 181st Street

Between St. Nicholas and Audubon Ave.

Keep Your White Shoes

WHITE

it's easy with

Whittemore's

WHITE

Canvas and White Kid

SHOE CREAM

IN TUBES

(WHITTEMORE BROS., BOSTON, MASS.)

### Essay Contest

in Far West Aids

Amity of Nations

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### FLY PROOFING

AMERICA

with

Robbins

Screens

ALL KINDS OF

WOOD-STEEL

and

BRONZE FRAMES

ROLL SCREENS

The Robbins

Manufacturing Co.

1815 No. Central Park Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

Branches in All Principal Cities

### In St. Louis

HOTEL MAYFAIR

In the center of business, theatre

and shopping district—with a

quiet, exclusive atmosphere and

unusual features that make it

decidedly an hotel of distinction.

8th and St. Charles

HEISS HOTEL SYSTEM

OWNERS AND OPERATORS

400 ROOMS from \$3.00

THE ROAD OF UNUSUAL SERVICE

Vacation!

ENJOY A REST

IN THE SCENIC WEST!

Visit Colorado, Yellowstone or California this

summer—or, by a swing 'round the Rock

Island's through-service circle, include all

three regions in your itinerary at one low

fare. Five of our most popular National Parks

easily accessible en route and you may stop-

over anywhere.

Famous Vacation Trains to Serve You

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED

COLORADO FLYER

GOLDEN STATE LIMITED

and Others

For a tour of Colorado alone—the All-Expense

plan—comprehensive, care-free, reasonable.

Only \$125 and up (from Chicago) for a two-weeks

outing complete. Many similar bargains offered.

For detailed information or personal travel service, phone or

mail this coupon

ROCK ISLAND

T. J. Glancy, Dist. Pass' Agt. L. M. Allen, Vice Pres. and

Rock Island Lines Pass' Trk. Mgr. Rock Island Lines

400-10 Old South Bldg. or 783 La Salle St. Station

Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill.

Please send me booklets on ☐ Colorado, ☐ Yellowstone,

☐ California, ☐ All-Expense Colorado Tours, (check book or

books desired), quote lowest fare to.....

and advise fully regarding train schedules and service.

Name..... Address..... 143

## EARLY ALASKAN MOUND 'HOUSES' WILL BE DUG UP

University of Pennsylvania  
Museum Organizing Expedition to Point Barrow

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Further light upon the early history and culture of the Eskimos is sought by the University of Pennsylvania Museum, which has arranged to excavate some unusual mounds of Eskimo origin at Point Barrow, Alaska, at the northernmost tip of the North American mainland, according to an announcement by museum authorities here.

Work on the excavations will be started as soon as weather conditions permit, probably in June, and will be carried on by Eskimos under the direction of Alfred H. Hopson, an Alaskan, who has been selected for the work.

According to Dr. J. Alden Mason, curator of the American section of the museum, the first group of mounds to be excavated was found in 1918 when W. B. Van Valin, a research worker in anthropology, discovered mounds that contained structures resembling houses, some being 18 by 45 feet, built of driftwood with ceilings of logs.

A thick covering of sod had been placed over the roofs and the walls and the skylights, which had been cut into each roof, had been covered with seal or walrus skins. Skeletal remains of many persons were found, with some of which were found implements and possessions of daily life, including wooden drinking cups, balen vessels containing small pieces of seal flipper and blubber and three-pronged fish spears.

Late last year, much of the material that had been brought here was transferred from the Museum to the

## Wistar Institute of Anatomy at the

university and examined by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the National Museum at Washington.

"Further examination by archaeologists from the museum," Dr. Mason said, "also revealed the objects to be typical of a phase of ancient Eskimo culture scientifically called the 'Thule culture,' which had been very well studied in the central arctic regions, but not so well in Alaska."

"Following these revelations, which form most important contributions to arctic archaeology, Dr. Hrdlicka made inquiries which disclosed that there remain a number of similar mounds near Point Barrow, but that the Eskimos, inspired by the knowledge that white men had become interested in the mounds, had begun to excavate them and were removing their contents for sale as curios."

"With the co-operation of Dr. Hrdlicka, the University Museum then made arrangements to excavate mounds which are still undisturbed and to bring the finds to the museum where they will be available for further study."

"The United States Coast Guard Service and the Bureau of Education, both of which have vessels available in Alaskan waters, have agreed to help the museum transport material."

Very low roundtrip fares to San Francisco this summer on all railroad and steamship lines.

## Mother of

champions

.. California has given more

than her share of national

and international champions

to the world of sport...

and its fulfillment

From his lifetime of reading, study and teaching, Dr.

Charles W. Eliot chose a

Five-Foot Shelf containing

just the books essential to the

cultivated man.

How can you gain, in just a

few delightful minutes' reading

each day, that knowledge

of a few truly great books

which will distinguish you

always as a well-read man

or woman?

It is that question, of so much

importance to you, that you

will find answered in the

booklet describing

Dr. Eliot's

Five-Foot Shelf

of Books

(The Harvard Classics)

The booklet tells about it—

how Dr. Eliot put into his

Five-Foot Shelf "the books

essential to the Twentieth

Century idea of a cultivated

person"; how he so arranged

these books that even fifteen

minutes a day are enough;

how, in these pleasant moments

of spare time, by using

the reading courses Dr. Eliot

provided, you can get the

knowledge of literature and

life, the culture, the broad

viewpoint that progress in

every walk of life demands

today.

Every reader of The Christian

Science Monitor is invited to

have a copy of this handsome

and entertaining little book

which is being distributed

by Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot

Shelf of Books. Mail the

coupon today.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, forty

year President of Harvard University, editor of the

famous Five-Foot Shelf of Books

(The Harvard Classics).

15

MINUTES A DAY

can get the knowledge of literature and

life, the culture, the broad

viewpoint that progress in

every walk of life demands

today.

Every reader of The Christian

Science Monitor is invited to

have a copy of this handsome

and entertaining little book

which is being distributed

by Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot

Shelf of Books. Mail the

coupon today.

## Lynn Site Studied for Meter Plant

General Electric Investigates  
Removal of Department  
From Fort Wayne



## CITY IS PLANNED TO FIT DEMANDS OF MOTORS AGE

Radburn, New Jersey, Bows to Requirements of Oil and Gasoline

Cities throughout the United States are making vigorous efforts to free the motorcar from the entanglements of traffic congestion. The following, which is the fourth of a series of 18 articles, describes activities in New Jersey and Delaware.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
RADBURN, N. J.—A new city to fit the requirements of the motor age is under construction here, in which the town pump is a filling station and the village smithy is a parking lot.

Architects and designers might have dipped their pens in gasoline when they drew the plans for Radburn, for this city is expected to be the suburban answer to the growing traffic problem. Every house will have its own garage. Pedestrians will seldom have to cross the street and the schools will be in the middle of the parks instead of on busy thoroughfares.

Less than a year ago there were only truck and dairy farms on this 1300-acre stretch of the New Jersey meadows, but even now the first of a group of 200 houses has been completed for this model city which ultimately is expected to have a population of 25,000 persons.

The theory behind the design of Radburn is a simple one. The streets of the average city are used for three purposes—motorcars, pedestrians and children's playgrounds. The Radburn designers have provided separately for these three uses.

**Back Yards Are Parks**  
The town is laid out in a group of "super-blocks," ranged on either side of the broad arterial roadways which provide for through traffic. In each block a "dead-end" street connects with the main street. This makes it possible for the residents to park their cars in front of their homes and at the same time separates all "destination" and moving traffic.

The blocks are so arranged that the back yards are spacious parks. Through these parks run the sidewalks and foot paths. Schools and club buildings are in the parks themselves so that all pedestrian traffic is kept off the streets. Wherever there is occasion to cross, the pedestrian will do so by using a specially constructed underground by-pass.

First estimates of the cost of Radburn were placed at \$50,000,000 and the current figures somewhat exceed this total. The development is sponsored by the City Housing Corporation, a limited dividend company which has in operation a successful model community in Sunnyside, L. I. The homes are designed to be purchased by persons of moderate means. Radburn is 12½ miles from New York, which permits commuting by automobile.

**Shopping Made Easy**  
The layout of the streets themselves is one of the factors which reduces the cost of houses in the Radburn development. In the average city, with its gridiron street plan, the streets require from 35 to 40 per cent of the entire area. The big super-blocks in Radburn, cut only by the entrance lanes, reduce the street area to 20 per cent. The saving in land is applied to more house lots and additional park space.

As a large scale experiment in decentralization, Radburn follows to some extent the so-called "garden homes" which have been built in So you're coming to Detroit?

Wire and we'll make ticket reservations for you to theaters, concerts or sporting events. Surroundings here are quiet, restful, although downtown Detroit is practically at the door. Rooms Servidor-equipped. Write for motor routes direct to the hotel. Look for green sign on roof. Cars promptly cared for by attendants. Rates: \$3 a day and up.

**HOTEL FORT SHELBY**  
Lafayette and First  
DETROIT  
J. E. Frawley, Managing Director

**Far Horizons at Your Door!**

Quebec Heights  
Cruises through French Canada to GASPÉ — NEWFOUNDLAND CANADIAN LABRADOR SAGUENAY RIVER

Enjoy this summer the colorful, foreign atmosphere of French-Canada, with its Old World, old-time charm. Cruise through the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Montreal and Quebec, 3½ to 11-day cruises. Fun every minute. Ask any travel agent about our special SS. New Northland's routes, and our other Gulf voyages, or send coupon.

**CLARKE STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED**  
105 Drummond Bldg. Montreal, P. Q.  
Please send full details of your cruises.

Name.....  
Address.....

England. It is the first, however, in which the entire basic design has been keyed to the requirements of automobile transportation and in which it is assumed that every family will drive its own automobile. The same consideration of the automobile is given in the planning of Radburn's business section. Ample space for parking near the stores is provided, together with a system of streets which will provide a minimum of congestion. In this civic center the municipal building, markets, stores, theaters and all commercial buildings will be located. The development corporation will retain ownership of the commercial structures, leasing them to private business operators, but controlling the architecture and maintenance of the business area.

**Wilmington Acted Early on Traffic**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
WILMINGTON, Del.—This city recognized the problem of automobile traffic congestion when it was still "around the corner," and took steps to prevent its becoming serious. To this end a program of street roadways available for vehicular traffic. Without this foresight, city officials declare, Wilmington would be facing a situation at present comparable to that found in many of the highly congested American cities.

Even with this added street space, however, Wilmington is faced with a difficult parking problem. The solution, street and traffic officials believe, lies in the co-operation of individual motorcar owners. Abuse of privilege, these officials declare, lies at the bottom of the situation. Studies of the parked cars on the main thoroughfares disclosed that large numbers of drivers use their cars only for short trips at the beginning and the end of the business day. Unwilling to walk the comparatively short distance from their homes, or to use the street cars, they drive to work and let their machines stand on the streets during the entire day.

As a means of overcoming these practices, which are at present taking up all of the available space, officials are urging motorcar owners to observe the intent as well as the letter of the parking provision. Their appeal to the business men is directed at the fact that the parking space which is at present occupied by local machines should be made available, in a measure at least, to the visitors from the rural sections who drive into Wilmington primarily in order to trade at the stores.

**New York Indians Take Case to Supreme Court**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ALBANY, N. Y.—An appeal to the United States Supreme Court has been taken by the St. Regis tribe of Indians from an adverse decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in their claim to lands valued at \$2,000,000,000 in central and northern New York.

The claims include a large part of the city of Syracuse and territory in Madison, Oneida, Seneca, Franklin, Cayuga and St. Lawrence counties, and are based on treaties dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

## Houses Back Up to Sidewalks in City Where Streets Are for Cars Only



One of the "Super-Blocks" Now Under Construction in Radburn, N. J. The Broad Thoroughfares Are Used for Automobile Traffic Only. Pedestrian Paths Traverse the Parks Which Surround the Houses. The School, Shown in the Upper Left-Hand Corner, is in the Center of a Park Area, and is Reached by Underpasses. This Model Motorized City is Planned to Accommodate 25,000 Persons.

## Chicago Prisoners' Conditions Better in New Quarters

Each Man Now Has His Private Cell and Gets Lots of Light and Air

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
CHICAGO—"Conditions for prisoners have been greatly improved by the new jail," said E. J. Fogarty, warden of the Cook County Jail, after being in his new quarters a month or more. The new jail, combined with the new Criminal Court Building, cost the county nearly \$7,000,000, and are now far out adjoining the Bridge, as the city prison is known.

"We have a jail here that is not like anything I have ever seen. It is more like a penitentiary, spread out as it is over a large expanse of ground. This gives the prisoners plenty of light and air, and we have the advantage of being able to give each man a cell of his own. We have nearly 1300 prisoners every night. Many are ordered out during the day, but a new batch always takes their place at night."

"Here with the various wings of our building we have 32 floors of cells, 39 cells to a floor. It is not nearly so compact as our old arrangement, and is harder for the staff to handle; but we are getting along with about the same number of employees. "You know there is a feeling on

## Chicago Prisoners' Conditions Better in New Quarters

the part of the public that a great many innocent men are being held pending trial in the county jail who will be found innocent. From my knowledge of the inside of jails I think the public is misinformed.

"In all my experience in prisons, which includes 14 years at the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City, Ind., and three years here, I know of only about six men who I had good reason to believe might have been innocent of the crimes of which they were convicted."

**MEXICAN BISHOPS TO VOTE ON PARLEY**

**Move Made to End Church-State Controversy**

**WASHINGTON (AP)—**A move aimed toward ending the conflict between the Mexican Government and the Roman Catholic Church in that country has just been taken by Mgr. Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, archbishop of Michoacan and a leader of the Mexican Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Telegrams to the 30 bishops of Mexico, requesting their attitude toward parleys between officials of the church and President Portes Gil, have been drafted by Archbishop Ruiz. Dispatch of these messages coincides with the expected return to Washington of Mgr. Pietro Fumasoni Blondi, apostolic delegate to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, who is returning from Rome, where he has conferred with the Vatican on the Mexican question.

Since 20 of the Mexican bishops are in the United States, prompt replies are expected. Should a majority favor negotiations, instructions will be asked from Rome.

## Anti-Trust Law Proceedings Face Pennsylvania Line

**Railroad's Purchase of Wabash and Lehigh Valley Stock Held Violation of Act**

**WASHINGTON (AP)—**A complaint charging the Pennsylvania Railroad with violating the anti-trust law by acquiring stock ownership in the Wabash and Lehigh Valley systems was issued May 14 by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The railroad and its principal investment subsidiary, the Pennsylvania Company, were notified to show cause in Washington June 24 as to why an order should not be issued requiring them to divest themselves of all holdings, directly or indirectly, in the Wabash and Lehigh Valley systems.

Using terms very similar to those incorporated in like complaints against the Baltimore and Ohio and the Kansas City Southern, which met with opposition because of the purchase of other railroads, the commission asserted that the effect of the Pennsylvania's actions in acquiring Wabash and Lehigh Valley stock would be "to restrain com-

merce in certain sections and communities."

The Pennsylvania company was said to have purchased between Feb. 15, 1927, and June 26, 1928, 312,900 shares of Wabash preferred and 362,900 shares of Wabash common. The Wabash company has for some time owned 231,329 shares of Lehigh Valley Railroad common stock; the complaint continued, and in addition between April 25, 1928, and June 26, 1928, the Pennsylvania "did indirectly acquire a large part of the capital stock of the Lehigh Valley, namely 355,039 shares without the approval and authorization of the commission."

## TENNESSEE UTILITY MERGER PETITIONED

**Holdings Totaling \$10,000,000 Involved in Project**

**NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—**The Tennessee Central Service Company, a recent corporation formed as the subsidiary of the Cities Service Company, made formal application, May 14, before the State Road and Public Utilities Commission for the merger of 10 public utilities corporations representing more than \$10,000,000 worth of holdings in east Tennessee.

The merger of the extensive holdings would include the Bristol Gas & Electric Co., a Virginia corporation; the Elk Park Light & Power

Co., and the Newland Light & Power Co., North Carolina corporations, the Tennessee Eastern Electric Company, a Massachusetts corporation, and the Watauga Power Company, the Bluff City Power & Light Co.

The petition before the state commission asks for permission to issue \$6,000,000 of 5½ per cent 25-year mortgage bonds for the financing of the merger.

## North Carolina Acts to Improve Game Preserve

**Expansion of Hatcheries and Tree Nurseries Approved by State Board**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
RALEIGH, N. C.—The State Board of Conservation and Development has authorized immediate establishment of two game refuges, expansion and improvements at three fish hatcheries, establishment of an additional tree nursery and enlargement of the present forest nursery. An expenditure of more than \$50,000 for these additions and improvements was approved by the board as submitted by J. W. Harrelson, director, and will be submitted to the budget bureau for final authority.

A special committee was empowered to negotiate with owners for the purchase of a tract of approximately 180 acres of land adjoining the state fish hatchery near Fayetteville. This tract contains a lake of about 75 acres, from which the hatchery is supplied with water.

An offer of the United States forest service for the foundation of a 17,900-acre game refuge in Caldwell and Avery Counties on national forest lands was accepted by the board. A new refuge is located in Pisgah national forest in a territory embracing Grandfather Mountain.

The budget adopted by the conservation board includes appropriations of \$8500 for the purchase of the watershed above the Balsam hatchery in Haywood County and improvements at the hatchery; and \$5000 for improvements and additions at the Marion hatchery.

A sum of \$2500 was provided for the establishment of bass hatchery ponds in Cherokee County, near Andrews. The appropriation will enable the department to take advantage of an offer of land from residents of that section of the hatchery.

On recommendation of Director Harrelson, the board approved a state game refuge on the Caledonia state prison farm in Halifax County if satisfactory arrangements can be made with prison authorities.

## FRIENDLY JUDGE PROVES DRY LAW FILLS ITS ROLE

Sentences 169 Violators to Terms in Penitentiary and Kentucky Prisons

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
COVINGTON, Ky.—When a federal judge is really sympathetic toward the prohibition law he has no difficulty in finding a way to convict lawbreakers. It was shown when Judge A. M. J. Cochran, in the eastern district of Kentucky, sentenced 169 liquor law violators to prison terms ranging from 90 days to four years.

Judge Cochran has always been a vigorous dry and staunch supporter of law enforcement. So well known is his attitude among lawbreakers that not one of the 169 even bothered to go through the formality of appealing his sentence, obviously feeling that attempt to circumvent this court's ruling would be of no avail. Judge Cochran was the judge who ruled that malt hop concoctions could not be offered for sale legally, which has had the effect, prohibition officers say, of halting all transactions in that commodity in the eastern district of the State. Several big grocery chains have ceased to handle the home-brew material.

Of the 169 convicts 40 were sentenced under the Jones-Stalker law. Four violators of reputed wealth and influence were sentenced to four years in Atlanta penitentiary and \$4000 fines each for setting up a distillery without paying the Government tax.

A Newport politician was sent to prison for two years and fined \$10,000 for conspiring to violate the prohibition act, and his bartender received the same penalty.

Among the 40 sentenced under the Jones-Stalker Act were several figures said to be notorious in Newport. One of these was fined \$5000 in addition to the two-year sentence. Another was the owner of a 24-acre farm, upon which a new building had been erected to house a 6000-gallon still, but who pleaded ignorance of the fact.

It seems apparent that President Hoover and the Department of Justice in their task of rebuilding the federal judicial machinery, will have no difficulty in the eastern district of Kentucky.

**SHORTCUT FILLING MOVES**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
RALEIGH, N. C.—Two thousand carloads of strawberries have been moved from eastern North Carolina this season.

**Certainty and Ease of Automobile Starting**

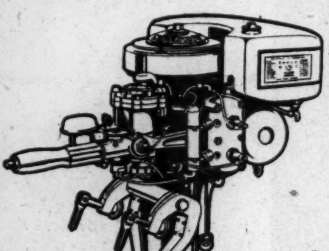
**No Exhaust Noise No Exhaust Fumes**

## The SEA-HORSES Revolutionize Outboard Motoring

Make no mistake. There is a vast difference between outboard motoring of a year ago and SEA-HORSE motoring of today. With the Johnson Underwater Exhaust, exhaust noises and gases are eliminated. With the Johnson Release Charger starting is made at once simple and positive. Women and children can start even the bigger SEA-HORSES with ease. With the Johnson Rotary Valve and complementary developments, power is increased 50%

per cubic inch displacement. With these revolutionary improvements, the SEA-HORSES definitely provide the luxury of power boating at small craft expense.

**The Sea-Horse 32, Four Cylinders**  
Winner of famous Col. E. H. R. Green Trophy Winner of Albany to New York Marathon Holder of fastest official outboard time—43.76 m. p. h.



There are six models, ranging in price from \$115 for the 27 lb. SEA-HORSE SINGLE (world's lightest outboard) to \$325 for the brilliant 4-cylinder SEA-HORSE 32. (Prices f.o.b. Waukegan.) Sold on free trial and easy payment plan. See your dealer for a demonstration.

**Johnson Outboard Motors**

JOHNSON MOTOR COMPANY, 985 Pershing Rd., Waukegan, Ill.  
Is the Canadian Johnson Motor Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ontario  
Distributors for British Columbia, Hoffer & Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

**WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF OUTBOARD MOTORS**

## "KELVINATORS soon pay for themselves . . . sometimes in food preservation alone!"

**THERE** are people who believe that an electric refrigerator is something for the well-to-do—that it costs "a lot of money." This is an entirely wrong impression . . . if you buy the New Silent Kelvinator!

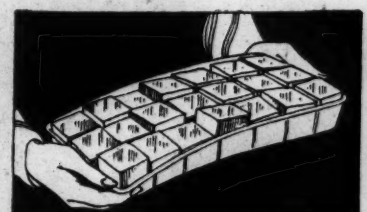
For, first of all, the New Kelvinator is remarkably inexpensive in its initial cost. And the terms on which you may own one are surprisingly generous.

Secondly, there is the fact that because of the splendid refrigeration it provides, food never spoils in a Kelvinator. Owners say that Kelvinators often quickly pay for themselves in food preservation alone.

Kelvinator's reliability is unquestioned as the product of the oldest manufacturer of electric home refrigeration. It is entirely automatic, no regulation needed. And its many unusual features of convenience make it first choice in its field. Why not buy your Kelvinator now? Ask your dealer about the attractive Kelvinator ReDisCo monthly budget plan.

### A New Kelvinator Convenience

The new Silent Kelvinator is first to offer as standard equipment the rubber tray for quick removal of ice cubes. Frozen in this flexible rubber tray, the entire supply of ice cubes can be removed in a few seconds—without trouble, and without shrinkage of ice.



**BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS:** Kelvinators are planned by artists. They are modern—reflecting the new tendencies in design. They are sturdy, strong and graceful. Two-tone finish and some models in brilliant cheerful colors.

**T H E R E L I A B L E**  
**KELVINATOR**

**KELVINATOR SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN**  
**KELVINATOR OF CANADA, LIMITED, LONDON, ONTARIO**

**KELVINATOR ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION FOR APARTMENTS, STORES AND ALL COMMERCIAL USES**



## ADVERTISERS ADOPT FRESH ETHICAL GUIDE

International Association  
Reaffirms Code of Business Conduct

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
CHICAGO—For the better carrying out of its traditional tenet of "Truth in Advertising," the Commission of the International Advertising Association adopted a fresh statement of standards of practice, a new affirmation of the association's code of ethics, at its twenty-fifth annual convention here.

The board of governors of the association, the final authority in this matter, immediately approved the "principles of business conduct," but sent the preamble back for a few minor changes.

Adoption of the code is regarded as one of the most important developments of the convention. Col. H. H. Burdick of Detroit, chairman of the committee which drafted it, characterized it as of great moral effect. The first of the "principles of business conduct" laid down for the members of the International Advertising Association, with its many departments and world-wide connections is this:

"To conduct our business on the principle of truth, honesty, and integrity in every transaction."

Specifically this means the advertising code of ethics declares: "Consider first, the interest of the public, in particular those we serve; support, unequivocally, the principle of 'Truth in Advertising'; avoid all manner of exaggeration, misrepresentation and falsification; confine all statements to verified facts; refuse all false, misleading, indecent or misleading advertising; discourage and refrain from all deceptive or coercive methods, and to respect the spirit and letter of all contracts, and neither expressly nor impliedly promise performance which cannot reasonably be fulfilled."

The second "principle of business conduct" commits the members of the association, "To encourage and maintain fair and friendly competition with full recognition of the

rights of others." Complementary practices as designated by the code are to:

"Refrain from derogatory or disparaging statements that tend to injure or discredit legitimate competitors or other business or industry, relying for success on the merits of our products or service; avoid unfair discrimination, seeking a just compensation with a fair profit for service rendered; seek amicable settlement of all controversies, based on facts, or submit to impartial arbitration if mutual agreement cannot be reached."

The third section of the code calls upon the advertising men, "To seek lasting success and efficient service to our customers and the public by thorough and unceasing study of our business and field of endeavor."

The last subsectiones them "to disseminate the truth about advertising so that there will be a better understanding of its function and application and a greater appreciation of its value."

Each of these sections is accompanied with practical methods of carrying them out.

## Prohibition Held to Be Blameless for Legal Laxity

Regard for Law Lessening for  
Years, Says Dr. Cannon, Due  
to Poor Administration

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Expressing accord with President Hoover in his opinion that the administration of justice in the United States needs toning up, the Rt. Rev. Dr. James Cannon Jr., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in an interview here, reiterated his belief that the commission to be appointed by the President to revise federal legal procedure in every state should contain at least one member "conversant with every phase of the development of the prohibition movement for the last 25 years."

Bishop Cannon would also have a number of ability recognized as an honest, outstanding opponent of prohibition on the commission. He thinks that at least one member should be a woman. He holds that there will be a much more satisfactory sifting of facts if both sides are represented. He repeats that he believes it better not to confine membership to lawyers or to attempt to secure only those who have no public record or attitude toward the prohibition law.

Bishop Cannon thinks that "the President threw into the scrap heap where it properly belonged much loose and baseless assertion when he declared that the present-day lawlessness is not fairly attributable to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Any proper study of conditions, he says, will show that for the last 40 years there has been a steady increase in general lawlessness arising from laxity in the administration of justice.

## SWEDEN PAYING BILL FOR ARCTIC WINTER

**BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
STOCKHOLM—The cost of the recent arctic winter to Sweden was realized when there was placed before the Riksdag for payment a bill amounting to 1,000,000 crowns, of which \$48,000 goes to Soviet Russia for the use of the icebreaker Lenin. Sweden and Denmark share the cost of the Russian co-operation. The use of airplanes, a Swedish warship, and repairs to icebreakers account for \$82,000 crowns.

Requests are made to the Riksdag for a 3,000,000 crown appropriation for an all-the-year ferry on the Tralleborg-Sassent route, to be taken from the state railway funds.

**COLUMBIA MEN RETIRE**  
NEW YORK (AP)—Retirement of three prominent members of the faculty of Columbia University announced May 13. They are Harold Jacoby, Rutherford professor of astronomy; George L. Maylan, professor of physical education; and Henry L. Moore, professor of political economy.

## Wild Animals Eat From the Hand in the Sanctuaries of Canada

Government's Aim Is the Preservation of the Country's Fauna—Many Animals Almost Extinct  
Are Now Increasing

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

OTTAWA—Profiting by the fate of the dodo and the passenger pigeon and by the lesson of its own foresight in saving the last remnant of American bison, Canada is taking every care to insure the perpetuation of all wild game within its borders. The Government has already set aside over 11,000 square miles of the finest wilderness as game reserves where, under the protecting eye of the law, the furred and feathered inhabitants may exist unmolested by the onward march of civilization.

A few years ago such important animals as elk, caribou, mountain goat and mountain sheep, antelope and muskox were diminishing at an alarming rate under the attack of man and wolf; bear, beaver and waterfowl evaded man as a deadly enemy. Now there are wide districts where many of these animals will literally feed from the stranger's hand, their timidity or fierceness a thing of the past.

**Buffalo and Elk Increase**

At Wainwright and Buffalo Park the buffalo roam the prairies and meadows in great herds. Elk are increasing steadily at Elk Island, Jasper and Rocky Mountain parks. Moose, that were growing rare in the West, can now be seen any time at Waterton Lakes, Kootenay, and other places. Antelope are thriving at Nemiskam, Alberta; caribou at Jasper; Rocky Mountain sheep at Banff, while bear, cinnamon and black, forage for food about the back doors of park hotels. Even the mountain goat, that most evasive of animals, can often be seen from the train window, following the cloudland trails.

Increased protection of migratory birds through national and international laws and the setting aside of breeding grounds where most needed are proving highly beneficial. At Vaseaux Lake bird sanctuary, British Columbia, for instance, where there were only a few nesting Canada geese in 1922, when the sanctuary was made, 140 were counted there last summer at one time.

**Jack Miner's Pond**

On Jack Miner's little pond at Kingsville, Ont., the visiting geese and duck literally darken the sky and blot out the water. Every care is being taken to prevent the extinction of the beautiful trumpeter swan, which have an unfortunate habit of breeding within the borders of settlements and are easily molested. The whistling swan, a smaller variety, are still numerous, although, because their migration is generally by night, they are less plentiful. They are seen by even the most experienced sportsmen. Last spring a flock alighted on the Niagara River during a thunder storm and were swept over the falls, many of them being destroyed.

The chief concern of the game authorities now is the muskox. Not only are they few in numbers and those numbers scattered sparsely over the arctic and sub-arctic regions beyond the haunts of man but their bovine disposition leaves them an easy prey to their enemies.

**Movies of Muskox Taken**

Last year the crew of the government ship Beothic spied a small herd on the north coast of Devon Island and two bulls were brought to bay by the efforts of one Eskimo and a single dog so that still and moving pictures could be taken of them. This illustrates the ease with which this valuable animal has been exterminated in many of the valleys along the eastern seaboard where it was formerly plentiful.

Through the aid of the northern detachments of the Royal Canadian

Mounted Police special efforts are being made to save the remnants. A couple of years ago a game preserve for muskox, 10,500 square miles in extent, east of Great Slave Lake, was made, and W. H. B. Hoare, explorer for the Northwest territories and Yukon branch of the interior department, is now engaged in surveying the district.

Although the survey was begun last April it was not until January, nine months later, that the first word was received from Mr. Hoare, which gives some idea of the vastness and inaccessibility of this region.

**Lord Onslow's Address**

He reported having seen muskox along the Hanbury River and their tracks in the vicinity of the Thelon River, and the Government has good hopes of eventually seeing the Thelon reserve a popular grazing ground for this shaggy monarch.

The Earl of Onslow, president of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, in his last presidential address said, "The whole world is becoming so speedily opened up to travelers, traders, tourists and settlers and so much uncultivated land is coming under the plough that unless some more or less drastic measures are taken to preserve the distinctive fauna it must obviously disappear entirely. . . I am sure I would be only quoting what . . . sportsmen themselves would say when I suggest that national parks are the very best sanctuaries for the big game."

Canada is certainly doing its bit in this direction.

## Dobbin Prefers Water Unleashed, Motorists Told

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
WASHINGTON—Refrain from dipping oily palms into "Dobbin's" watering trough when filling your automobile radiator, is the plea the Washington Humane Society is making to motorists.

This practice it points out, contaminates the water and makes it unfit for drinking by horses, which the automobile has already relegated to background in the transportation world. The society also calls attention to the traffic regulation which prohibits parking in front of drinking troughs.

## CUTTING PROPOSES ELECTION REFORMS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three measures designed to prevent corruption in political campaigns are advanced

## Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

Intelligent Service—Reliability

Adams & Swett  
Roxbury, Mass.

Rug Cleaners for 73 Years

Highland 4100—4101—4102

## Roxbury Latin School

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.

Entrance Examinations  
June 8, at 9 o'clock

Catalogue on Request

D. V. THOMPSON  
Headmaster



## WALDORF RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE  
BOSTON  
Across the Park

Vegetable Soup, Rolls or Crackers . . . 15c  
Sirloin Steak, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter . . . 50c  
Pot Roast Beef, Jardiniere Sauce, Rolls and Butter . . . 35c  
Fried Pork Chop, Vegetable and Potato, Rolls and Butter . . . 35c  
Waldorf Peanut Brittle Ice Cream . . . 10c

134 Restaurants in 41 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

## The SHOP of UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS

### UNUSUAL VALUES

## SUMMER FURNITURE

SCHERVEE now is showing a selection of new summer furniture that will appeal to all home lovers.

[MAY WE SHOW YOU]

Norman Arm Chair, all hair-filled—covered in a choice of gay chintzes . . . \$42.50

Interior Decorators  
at Copley Station

Schervée Studios Inc.  
665 Boylston Street  
Boston

Portrait Photography  
Kenmore 6160

## ARBITRAL PLAN IS TO FUNCTION IN 1650 CITIES

American Association Opens  
System Under Sponsorship  
of the President

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—A national system of arbitration tribunals, equipped to function in 1650 cities throughout the United States, has just been formally opened by the American Arbitration Association. The announcement of the extension of the service "for commercial peace" was made in a radio program which included a message from President Hoover and short addresses by six leaders in the arbitration movement.

"Arbitration of commercial disputes in place of avoidable litigation," President Hoover wrote, "increases business efficiency by promoting good will and mutual confidence. Expeditions, regular settlement of business controversies within industry itself, by its own experts, is fundamental. But machinery is needed to make it effective. The American Arbitration Association provides a practical mechanism through which the method can be applied. I wish the fullest success to the business men meeting under the auspices of the association to discuss this useful subject."

A new recognition of arbitration by the courts was emphasized by Charles H. Tuttle, United States District Attorney.

"There has been unavoidably a

growth of the arbitration idea and it has taken such hold on the popular fancy," Mr. Tuttle said, "that the initial reluctance of the courts to recognize this new method of settling disputes has been overcome. Throughout the United States there came to be in the separate states attempts at establishing an enforceable system of arbitration, and that movement has so developed that finally it was taken up by the Federal Government and incorporated in a modern statute known as the National Arbitration Act."

Speaking on behalf of the legal profession, Moses H. Grossman, honorary president of the American Arbitration Association, declared that more attorneys day by day are seeking out arbitration tribunals for the settlement of differences in which their clients are involved because of the obvious speed, economy and justice of the system of arbitration the American Arbitration Association provides.

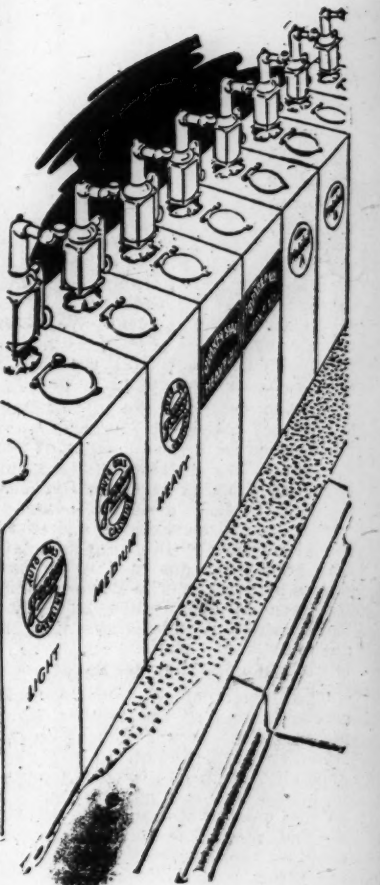
Other speakers were William C. Redfield, formerly Secretary of Commerce; Willis H. Booth, president of the Merchants' Association of New York; Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Charles L. Bernheimer, honorary president of the American Arbitration Association; and Lucius R. Eastman, president of the association, who presided.

The formal inauguration of the national arbitration tribunal coincided with the opening of new enlarged headquarters of the association here, providing facilities for the increasing number of arbitration hearings. The national tribunal will serve as headquarters for the local tribunals in 1650 cities throughout the United States which command the voluntary uncompensated services of 6000 business and professional men in their respective communities who serve as arbitrators in commercial cases.

Jenney Concert—WEEI  
Every Sunday Evening 8 to 9  
(Daylight Saving Time)

## JENNEY AUTO OIL

# The Oil that Wears



100% paraffine base oil  
graded into several  
bodies to suit the  
requirements of any motor.  
Approved by prominent  
engineers.

The same dependable  
thought and care have  
been put into this oil as  
into its running mate—

## JENNEY GASOLINE

Call at any Jenney Station,  
look over the  
equipment. See the  
clean, shining copper  
measures used to dispense  
the oil—the neat tanks it is kept in—  
measuring pumps all  
sealed for accuracy. The  
care used should convince  
you of the merit of  
Jenney Oil.

Sold in barrels, 1/2 barrels,  
1/4 barrels, and  
cans; or measured into  
your containers at your  
garage.

Phone us—Hancock  
8150—and let us  
send you a supply.

JENNEY MFG. Co.—Est. 1812

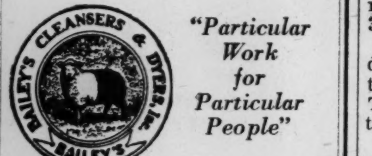
## Gulford, Kendrick & Ladd, Inc.

Fine  
Custom Clothes  
for all Occasions

44 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON

## Curtains

Cleansed \$1.25 a pr. up  
Dyed \$2.50 a pr. up  
Retinted  
(\$1.75 a pr. up)



BAILEY'S CLEANSERS  
and DYERS, Inc.  
20 Washington St., Watertown  
MID. dist. 4561—4562—4563  
BOSTON OFFICES  
26 West St. HAN cock 8126  
608 Beacon St. KEN more 1504

## Patten Restaurant

51 NORTH MARKET STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.

Our cooking is famous for its excellence

Unrestricted Parking After 4 P. M.

## The Modernistic Sport Dress—\$10.75

THIS distinctive looking sport dress is pure worsted, light weight jersey for summer wear. It comes in many lovely colors—rose tan, orchid, nasturtium, maize, sea-crest green, Sistine blue and white, trimmed with contrasting colors.

Or, if you prefer a more tailored dress, we are featuring another smart jersey at the same price. This model comes in the plain colors mentioned above. We will be pleased to show you these dresses in our sport shop on the third floor.

The CORA CHANDLER Shop  
50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. (Chandler's Corner Store)



## NASHVILLE, RICH IN TALES, AWAITS TODAY'S O. HENRY

Writer Would Find Present City Brimming With Romance of Progress

By TULLY NETTLETON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—"It is a rash one," wrote Sydney Porter in his

globe of O. Henry, "who will lay his

finger on the map and say: 'In this

town there can be no romance—

what could happen here?'" And to

prove his point he laid the scene of

a story, one of those first-person ex-

periences, in the city of Nashville, as

if it were typical of barren settings.

If "O. Henry" were to revisit the

city today, he might find happier

tales to relate. So far as brick and

mortar go he would find still some of

the landmarks of the sojourn he

made 40 or 50 years ago, but around

them—and overshadowing them—

what newness of structure, color and

dimension, what a quickened pace in

southern living!

Where he interspersed his original

narrative with prosaic lines from an

atlas, he might—were he to write

"A Municipal Report" on Nashville

today—draw upon an automobile as-

sociation tour book, thus:

Nashville, the historic capital of

Tennessee, is beautifully located on

the Cumberland River in the basin of

the Highland Rim of middle Tennes-

ssee. Among the notable public

buildings are the Capitol, of Grecian

architecture . . . the City Hall,

Court House, the copy of the Parthen-

on in Centennial Park.

Where the West began

Historic? Well, when Theodore

Roosevelt was writing his "Winning

of the West," he stood in the portico

of the Tennessee Capitol, and point-

ing down the hill to a baseball park

which was once the site of Old

French Lick, said, "From that spot

began the civilization of the West."

One can hardly get close to Nash-

ville or to any devotee of classical

architecture without hearing of the

Parthenon here, the world's only

complete reproduction of the famed

Athenian temple.

It is a bit of a story how this

ground, once a race track, became

the site of the Tennessee Centennial

Exposition in 1897, was converted

afterward into a large and beautiful

park, and how the Parthenon, its

towering centerpiece, originally only

a temporary plaster building for the

exposition, so conceived the park

commissioners of its value that two

Nashville artists were commissioned

to reconstruct it of permanent mate-

rials to serve as a municipal art

museum. The task now is being

completed.

Another piece of crystallized civic

enterprise is the War Memorial

Building, an adjunct to the State

Capitol, in which the State, county

and city, starting in 1919, col-

laborated. They swept clean four

blocks of what was becoming a run-

down section, and constructed there

a \$3,500,000 building and plaza,

state and veterans' offices, a museum

and a civic auditorium.

Pulling Business Up the Hill

The effect this public undertaking

has exerted upon private construction

any Chamber of Commerce man

would call a "peach of a yarn." Not

only have six or eight office or hotel

buildings of unprecedented size gone

up in the vicinity since, but they

have been built with genuine atten-

tion to attractiveness of architecture

and have pulled business up the hill

literally and figuratively.

To return to the tour book:

The city was occupied by the

Union forces in 1862, the Maxwell

House serving as headquarters for

Generals Grant and Thomas. Ten

miles east of the city is "The Hermit-

age, its once spacious grounds

have been cut up and built upon,

and a street now runs directly be-

fore the doorstep.

Nashville is one of the leading

cities in the South in its educational

facilities. Vanderbilt University, with

an endowment of \$10,000,000, Pea-

body College for Teachers . . .

Scarritt College for Christian Work-

ers and the Southern College of the

Y. M. C. A. are located here. . . .

These four schools, their cam-

pussees adjoining each other and

beautifying a large section of the

city, have a unique arrangement

whereby a student matriculating in

any one of them may take courses

in any of the others without addi-

tional cost.

The rabble of Ethiopian hack

drivers of whom "O. Henry" told is

no more, but probably not a few of

their descendants are studying in

Pisk University or one of the several

other institutions of higher learning

which Nashville justifies the Negro.

One school in which "O. Henry"

surely would see a story has an en-

rollment of less than 20 pupils, and

half of these are dogs. It is the work

of Morris Frank, a young man who

after learning the method in Switzer-

land, is training German shepherd

or "police" dogs to be the "eyes" for

blind men and women.

Other Stories There Are

Other stories there are of Nashville

men and women who have done con-

spicuous things. And there is no

dearth of settings, from Black Bot-

tom and Varnum-town, whose names

are sufficiently descriptive, to ele-

gant mansions on West End Avenue

or Harding Road and the rural peace-

fulness of Chicken Pike and Butter-

mill Ridge, thus:

Twenty years ago two brothers

bought at auction a defunct "shoe-

string" insurance business with less

than \$18,000, perhaps considerably

less. A few months ago a one-fourth

interest in that company was sold

for \$5,000,000.

The founder of another insurance

company of exceptional growth is

building a community church with

his fortune. This, by the way, is the

capital and publishing center of five

of the large religious denominations

of the United States.

A boy who took his father's place

running a little out-of-the-way gro-

cery here introduced the cash-and-

carry plan and has built up a chain

of more than 600 stores. New indus-

trialization of Nashville, especially

the trend away from jobbing toward

manufacturing, has its share of ro-

mance.

Joseph MacPherson, a tenor in the

Metropolitan Opera Company of New

York, son of a Nashville letter car-

rier, sold insurance and played semi-

professional baseball here until

trained by a Nashville vocal teacher.

A \$25-a-week reporter for a Nash-

ville newspaper, writing editorial

quips on the side, was refused a rise,

and soon he was receiving \$100 a

week as a syndicate paragrapher.

The paper that let him go pays more

for its subscription to the syndicate

than it used to pay him for reporting

and paragraphing too. Grantland

Rice, sports writer, learned English

in a Nashville suburban school.

There are some of the same an-

"O. Henry" might pick up if he

supposed evidence were necessary to

show that things can happen in

Nashville today.

'Sunny' Knuckles

Way to Renown

in Marbledom

(Continued from Page 1)

It looks easy but if you've got

a minute or two to spare, try it some

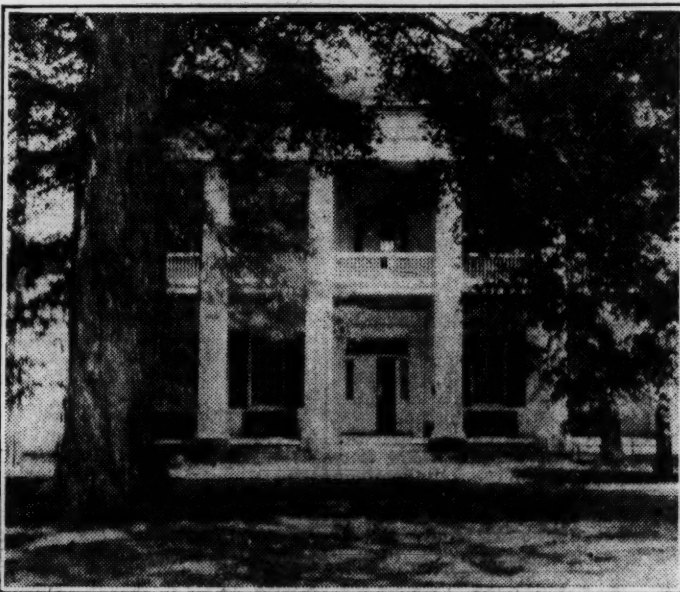
day and you'll see it is harder than

it looks.

Here come the contestants. They

are filing into the grand-stand en-

## Tennessee's Capitol and Andrew Jackson's Home



Upper Picture—The State Capitol of Tennessee Crowns a Green-Swarded Hill Overlooking Nashville. The War Memorial Building is Also Shown Here in the Left Foreground. Lower Picture—The Hermitage, Home of Andrew Jackson at Nashville, in a Setting of Trees Planted by "Old Hickory" Himself.

Oliver Nichols, a Negro boy from the

Downingtown Public School, Chester

County. Ernest Stull, of Bucks

County is next and the last is Garney

Escott. Garney has the most beau-

tiful crop of red hair we've ever seen

and it glints in the sunlight with

dazzling splendor. Some lad, that

Garney. They call him "Red." We

can't imagine what for.

Shoofers Draw for Positions

The boys have just drawn for po-

sitions under instructions from Wal-

ter D. Champlin, secretary of the

City Bureau of Recreation and chair-

man of the tournament committee.

"Sunny," the boy from Philadelphia,

has drawn the Negro boy, Oliver

Nichols. The crowd is uniting its

cheers for Oliver. . . . They have

been playing now for some minutes

and in a moment we'll give you the

results. The real excitement won't

come until the finals, folks, so we'll

reserve some of the play-by-play an-

nouncing until then.

In the meantime, we'll tell you

something about these boys and

where they come from. The marble

tournament has been conducted for

the last eight years, and in that time

has been sponsored here by the Phil-

adelphia Bulletin, although the Bul-

letin's name does not appear, except

on the championship cup. The con-

test is known as the Philadelphia

metropolitan championship because it

takes in a wide territory and allows

a great many school children to com-

pete.

Now, here we have the scores.

Sunny took the first from Nichols.

Nichols took the next and Sunny

walked off with the third. The next

ring was played by Red Escott and

Anthony Stanislawski. Anthony is a

stocky little fellow and he looks like

he's full of championship material,

but the audience can't keep its eyes

off the Upper Darby boy's lovely red

hair. At least we can't. The

third match has just ended. Red

took the best two out of three from

the Negro boy. It looks like the

Negro boy is out of the running.

The crowd gives him a big hand as

he walks to the bench.

Sunny, Stull and Stan Left

The semi-finals have eliminated all

but Sunny, Stull and Stanislawski.

Sunny is walking away from Stan.

My, how that Sunny boy can shoot.

His eye is as clear as a crystal and

he never seems to miss. But that

Buck's County boy, Mr. Stull, is no

staunch. He has a keen eye, too, but

it looks like Sunny is too much for

him. Sunny is taking his time and his

eye strictly on the ball which is good

technique in any game. Here's the

scores, thank you, Mr. Champlin.

Sunny wins two straight and Stull

wins over Red Escott. Tough luck,

Red, but that wonderful hair makes

up for it.</



## SHANTUNG SEES REIGN OF PEACE NEAR AT HAND

Farmers Want to Pursue  
Their Accustomed Ways  
Free From Politics

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
PEIPING—The Province of Shantung, which has suffered from civil wars and misgovernment for several years past, hopes for a reign of peace following the settlement of the Tsinan incident between China and Japan. Under the disciplined troops of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the 30,000,000 people of this Province believe their long period of hardship will soon end.

While the Japanese troops have occupied only a small part of the Province—the railway zone some 15 miles wide from Tsinan to Tsingtao—their presence has served to suspend plans of the National Government at Nanking for effective occupation of this vast territory.

The Japanese military have interfered somewhat with through traffic on the railway between Nanking and Peiping, and various independent war lords have flourished in the region north of the occupied zone, where they were fairly safe from attack by nationalist troops.

**Marshal Feng in Control**  
With Marshal Feng's soldiers in firm control of the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway zone, the various rebellions in north Shantung, chief of which was led by General Chang Tsung-chang, are regarded as likely to collapse of their own weight.

The situation south of the railway zone has been almost equally bad. Bandit leaders have occupied large areas, and ruled the people in lieu of a government. Nanking's problems elsewhere have been so pressing that the Kuomintang leaders have preferred to devote their attention to other needy provinces until the Japanese occupation of the railway zone in Shantung had been ended.

**Good Seaport Desired**  
Perhaps not the least of the results of the Tsinan settlement will be its effect upon the "balance of power" among the Kuomintang militarists. Marshal Feng has long desired a

good seaport, and Tsingtao suits his purposes very well. Now that he is in control of this port and of the prosperous railways of Shantung, he is expected to play his part in the Nanking team of militarists with better grace.

But higher politics is of little concern to the common people of Shantung, the "farmers of forty centuries" who have tilled their fields in spite of bandits, civil wars and famines. They ask only for peace—and to be left alone to pursue their simple ways. For a generation now they have not had this boon, and the prospect that peace may soon be a definite actuality means much indeed to the harassed people of the Province.

## Four Cents a Day Keeps Child Happy in Dublin Crèche

Need of Expanding Service to  
Aid Working Mothers Is  
Declared Urgent

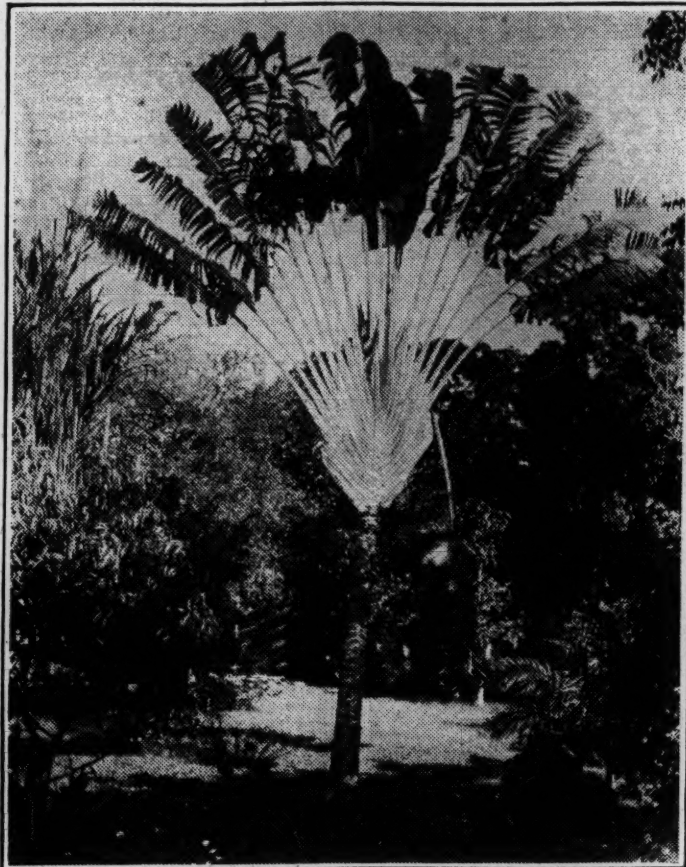
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
DUBLIN—Dublin's need for crèches for poor children is coming to be seriously felt. Perhaps no city in the world needs these more, and yet the movement here is still in its infancy, partly through lack of the necessary funds and partly through popular inertia.

Several flourishing crèches do, however, exist and are doing excellent work. One of these is the Liberty Crèche which tended 7498 children in 1928 and this year a still higher attendance is recorded. Here from an early hour in the morning the mothers can leave their children in safe keeping for 2d. a day while they are at work. Five years is the oldest and a week the youngest age at which a child will be taken in.

The day's program begins with a bath, then fresh clothes, followed by a meal of bread and butter and good milk; playing lasts till dinner hour, when a warm, nourishing dinner is served in a cozy room furnished with a very low table and basket chairs. For the after-dinner nap, the children are cozily tucked away in wooden cots, and by 4 o'clock the going-away preparations begin.

It is the ambition of many social reformers to institute similar crèches in every poor district in Dublin.

## Useful as Well as Unusual



A Ravenala Tree of the Type Found in Madagascar, Which Yields a Paste Suitable for the Manufacture of Paper.

## Ravenala Tree of Madagascar Tested by French as Source of Paper Supply

Yields Cellulose Formed of Strong Fibers of Even Thickness—Labor Is Plentiful and Transportation Could Be Easily Arranged, Investigators Tell Government

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
PARIS—Experiments are being carried out at the instance of the French Government to see to what extent it would be profitable to exploit the Ravenala—or "traveler's tree"—of Madagascar for making paper in large quantities. The press of Paris consumes alone 13,000 tons of paper a month, and the day is foreseen when the importation of paper will involve considerable expense.

The Ravenala yields cellulose which is capable of being transformed into quite good paper, and still further refinement would put it in the class of the best papers. There are in the world two kinds of Ravenala, one South American and the other the "Ravenala madagascariensis." The tree has a tall trunk, and its huge leaves spread out like a fan. The tree, together with the papyrus, is found in large quantities in Madagascar; it reproduces rapidly and grows rapidly; labor is plentiful and cheap; and the transportation to France would not be difficult to arrange, investigators report.

The cellulose of Ravenala is formed of fibers of an average of a little more than three millimeters in length, some reaching even six millimeters. The fibers are strong, of an even thickness, and uniformly cylindrical. They form practically the whole of the mass, nonfibrous elements being hardly at all present.

The returns in raw paste is 43 per cent and in bleached paste 35 per cent, while the cleansing required is less severe than that adopted in the

case of palms. The raw paste is eminently suitable for making wrapping paper, and the bleached is strong enough to be capable of supporting intensive refinement.

The World War led to a partial exhaustion of paper stocks in Europe and to a considerable raising of prices for paper. This situation provoked in turn a search for other sources of supply, and has been one direct cause for the French Government's interest in the commercial possibilities of the Ravenala. Sweden has asked for a concession in Natal to exploit the papyrus resources of that territory.

A Franco-Australian society is preparing to manufacture paper from the woods of equatorial Africa, and a Belgian group has obtained a papyrus concession near Elisabethville. Madagascar has also the papyrus, but it is possible that its importance in that island colony may be superseded by the Ravenala, if the present studies and added transportation facilities show that extensive cultivation of the tree can be made to pay.

**African-Indian Flight Planned**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
COPENHAGEN—E. G. Gelzassendorfer, chief pilot to Mr. Van Lear Black, proprietor of the Baltimore Sun, says that a start will be made shortly on a 25,000-mile flight

through Africa, India to Tokyo and back to London. The plane they will use will cost \$50,000.

Via India the tour proceeds to Tokyo, and the return route to London will be via Siberia, Moscow and Berlin. The aviators expect to be back in London the middle of July and may then perhaps pay a short visit to Denmark.

Later in the summer Mr. Black will cruise in the United States and Canada in his 3-motor plane, Maryland Free State, and during the winter he proposes to fly all round South America.

## British Railways Slightly in Lead for Average Speed

British Companies Issue Message to Americans Regarding Cheap Circular Tours

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—"The Spirit of St. Louis is more than an airplane—it is an airplane with a personality. It is even more than that—it is history. As the Spirit of St. Louis has made air history, so British trains have made railroad history," said Gen. Everard Baring, chairman of the British Railway Companies' Association in a message to Americans issued by the companies who have combined in arranging 200 circular tours at reduced fares, covering all that is best in the country from historic, romantic and scenic points of view.

British Railways represent £1,200,000,000 of capital and 20,000 miles of first track running lines. To their credit is the record for the longest regular non-stop run in the world, which is held by the Flying Scotsman, between King's Cross and Edinburgh, a distance of 393 miles. A recent analysis of train speeds throughout the world showed that in average speeds and frequency of train services, Great Britain is still slightly ahead of any other country. The number of daily "non-stop" runs of over 100 miles totals 140, the average speed of the majority of which is from 50 to 60 miles an hour.

Gen. Everard Baring said that the visitor to Great Britain would find, so complete were the ramifications of the British railways, that practically every place of interest could be reached easily, quickly, and comfortably by rail.

## Madrid to Be Host to Peace Workers

Two World Congresses to Aid League Will Convene in Spanish Capital

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MADRID—A congress of committees working on co-operation of European states is to be held in Madrid. The purpose of the committee is to develop the pacifist tendencies of Locarno in the world of labor, economy and thought, in order to bring about closer co-operation on this continent. The federation constitutes what amounts to a league within the League and watches the interests of European countries.

The meeting will discuss the problems of Europe connected with the railway, postal, telegraph and air services; economic co-operation over customs tariffs; unification as far as possible of labor legislation; the study of problems relative to the respective positions of masters and men; the question of how to intensify intellectual co-operation. At the same time there will be a meeting of the Federation of Associations in support of the League of Nations. Many members will attend both sittings. Delegates are expected from all the English political parties, under the presidency of Lord Gladstone. Dr. Gustave Stresemann and Aristide Briand have promised their support. The meetings will take place in the Spanish Senate and General Primo de Rivera will be present at the inaugural sessions.

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## WORLD NATIONS UNITE AGAINST COUNTERFEITER

35 Countries in Conference  
at Geneva Agree on Plan  
to Combat False Money

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GENEVA—Thirty-five countries were represented at the diplomatic conference for the suppression of currency which recently met at Geneva, to consider what action should be taken to strengthen the hands of their governments in dealing with this problem.

It was in June, 1926, that the French Government first brought this question to the attention of the League of Nations in view of the extensive frauds that had been practiced in Hungary. The council referred the matter to the financial committee which recommended the formation of a special committee to prepare a draft international convention. This committee drew up the draft convention for the conference which has now been hammered into shape.

The convention was divided into two parts, one referring to legislative measures and the other to rules for practical administrative and technical co-operation locally and internationally, and was welcomed by the conference as a decided advance on anything that had yet been proposed to deal with the evil of counterfeiting.

The convention as finally approved emphasizes the importance of closer co-operation between the police services of the 35 countries taking part in the conference. Information is to be exchanged, the extradition of the counterfeiters, when a foreigner, is to be facilitated. Some difficult points of law arose concerning the question of extradition, but they were finally settled. No distinction is to be made in the scale of punishment for counterfeiting domestic and foreign currency, whether or not reciprocal treatment is accorded by law or treaty.

Strict rules are laid down for the confiscation of materials used by convicted counterfeiters. In those countries which allow "civil parties" to criminal proceedings, the government whose money has been forged is to be allowed to prosecute and the plea of political motive will be permitted, while it is proposed that criminals, taking refuge in their own countries after committing a counterfeiting offense abroad, shall be punishable by the laws of their country.

Details as to national currencies and discoveries of forged notes or coins are to be exchanged by police authorities with descriptions and finger prints of criminals and photographs of forged currency. Moreover, it is suggested that a central international information office should be set up to assist the police of the different countries in their work.

Finally, provision is made for the reference of any dispute that may arise out of the convention to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a court of arbitration.

## Jewish Sons Make Request for Land

Palestine Government Also Is Asked to Reimburse Certain Taxation From Settlers

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
JERUSALEM—While declaring that he did not object to the agricultural communities supported by the Zionist Organization, Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner, told a delegation of sons of Jewish farmers that he believed in private initiative and property as a sounder method than co-operative farming, and that the Jewish National Home would advance more rapidly if a colonization system universally accepted were followed by all Jews in Palestine.

The farmers' sons, banded together in an organization known as the Sons of Benjamin, had submitted to the High Commissioner that they were entitled to receive state lands which under the mandate the Government was to make available for Jewish settlers. They applied specifically for a grant of government lands bordering on their settlement in the Plain of Sharon, known as Nathania, and urged that the Government exempt the new settlers from certain taxation.

The High Commissioner said the question of the distribution of government land could be considered only after the land survey had been completed.

## SCOTTISH HOME RULE ASSOCIATION DISSOLVED

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GLASGOW—The decision to dissolve the Scottish Home Rule Association, which has for many years

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## WORLD CONGRESS ON LIBRARIES TO GATHER IN ROME

Italy Will Open Book Treasures and Hold Special Exhibitions for Visitors

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ROME—Following a decision taken by the International Committee of Librarians, which met in Edinburgh in September of last year, the first World Congress on Libraries and Bibliographies will be held in Rome during the second half of June.

In addition to about 100 official delegates representing 32 states, Rome expects to welcome several thousand librarians and book lovers from all parts of the world, attracted to Italy by the half-fare railway rates offered by the Italian Government to participants in Congress, and by the exhibitions and other ceremonies to be held in different parts of Italy in connection with this congress.

The main object of the congress is to determine the most suitable means, from an international standpoint, for following more closely the progress made in culture in different countries.

The official delegates and other participants in the congress will visit the principal libraries, public and private, of Italy as well as of the leading universities. Several Italian cities are planning special exhibitions to attract the librarians and their friends.

In Venice, for instance, the librarians will see a special exhibition of 100 of Italy's best specimens of book binding; in the famous library of Monte Cassino they will examine the great number of priceless manuscripts that have been in possession of the monks since the middle ages; at Bologna they will visit one of the most renowned musical libraries in the world, and in Florence they will be shown several libraries, rich with old books and manuscripts and rare first editions.

Where they thus felt the need of protecting what was their own, their language, tradition, morals and customs—it was being said by their opponents that they were inspired with hatred toward the English-speaking people, which was certainly not the case.

"I am convinced," declared Mr. Grobler, "that so far as our Nationalist Afrikaanders are concerned, there is better feeling toward Great Britain and the English people in other portions of the Empire today than was ever formerly the case in South Africa. It is our duty to make it clear to the English people that we have no inimical intentions of any sort whatsoever."



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## Hippodrome, Hall of Amazing Spectacles, to Bid Farewell

Entertainment House, With Its "Biggest Everything" and Its Mysterious Sea of Disappearing Mermaids, Gives Way to Changing World

NEW YORK, N. Y. SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—It was the day of the "gutter" bands—wandering minstrels of Gotham's early streets—and of the "funny man" who were all sorts of moving noise attachments so that every gesture set a hundred things going. It was spring and time for the Hippodrome parade, when all the elephants and kangaroos and horses and clowns and jokers and harlequins and sharp-peaked cordillera—where is the Eden Musee, which that very year was showing a marvelous new group of President Roosevelt's inauguration. Then the hair of woman-kind was long and a top it was pinned a pancake hat. Motorcars were just in, motion pictures a mere flicker, radio still in limbo. Now we are laid all about with marvels, and among many persons, it does not even stir a memory to mention Martin's, Delmonico's or Rector's.

Supreme for Two Decades Most profound has been the change even since those days that are easily within memory, for it is a rapid-going age. Few old landmarks remain today and one of these is to go now. It is the Hippodrome, which, from 1905 until 1923, was the Hall of the Extravaganza and perhaps the best known throughout the whole world of New York playhouses. No country cousin or aunt or uncle ever visited New York without going to the Hippodrome. It was for the "spectacle" what Drury Lane in London was for the melodrama.

The demolition sword has hung above the great playhouse for several years. A changing scheme time and again has brought the wrecking crews close to the grimy structure, with its biggest stage, biggest proscenium arch, biggest box, biggest balcony—biggest everything—whose elaborate and towered facade runs the length of the block in Sixth Avenue between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. But after nearly three decades of shifting management, the last of which has seen this biggest amusement house in the world, not excepting even the London Hippodrome, turn variety palace in the name of vaudeville—the actual proscenium arch, biggest box, biggest balcony, land and building, has been sold for \$6,000,000 and will give way to a new structure, the nature of which has not yet been revealed.

The Hippodrome's story really goes back to the Midway in Buffalo and the Exposition of 1893. A side-show of sublimated effects, placarded as "A Trip to the Moon," was drawing the biggest crowds of any of the exposition attractions. Running it were Frederic Thompson, "Fred," and Homer S. Dundy, called "Skip," of whom it was to be many times declared there never were such show makers. All America, and even the Prince of Wales, were soon to witness their astonishing Belasco-like talents.

Fred Thompson was a pink and white young man from Ohio, whose head was given over to gorgeous, weird schemes, for which he had not found sufficient play in his profession of architect. Showman Dundy was a native of Falls City, Neb., and his father was the first federal judge to be appointed in that State by Abraham Lincoln.

From the start it was a 50-50 arrangement between them and it proved to be a thoroughly practical partnership, for each had qualities complementary to the other. Out of the Buffalo venture enough was gained to move eastward to that flamboyant symbol of all American amusement parks, Coney Island. There they put Luna Park into operation, and ideas and business acumen were again amazingly successful. On Skip Dundy's door hung a little placard that read:

The earth may quake  
And banks may break  
But Skip Dundy  
Pays in gold.

Famous Before It Opened The profits from this show making were such that a great move was contemplated. The practical Mr. Dundy first talked it over with a group of New York financiers, who

saw merit in his scheme and gave it their support. Then, with Fred Thompson as designer and architect, the mammoth indoor-circus building was erected in New York City. And long before its doors were opened, the Hippodrome had attained country-wide fame.

Everybody talked about its prodigious size and details. It cost \$1,500,000 to build, its dimensions were 200 by 240 feet, and it would seat 5200 people, whereas the Metropolitan Opera House would seat but 3400, the Academy of Music but 3000, and the Broadway Theater but 1800. There were 2000 seats in the upper balcony alone, and there were 75 boxes. It took 25,000 electric lights to illuminate the building, 5000 of which flared in the sunburst in the ceiling. The stage was 100 feet deep, with 60 ft. of apron. That in itself was nothing, but this stage was capable of an eight-foot vertical movement, and so practically an elevator. Inclined runways from the basement to each side made it possible to keep a constantly moving body of cavalry crossing the stage. Its "biggest arch in the world" was 90 feet wide by 40 feet high. Overhead tracks carried the scenery by traveling hoists. The floor supported 150 pounds a square foot. People did not know which of the extraordinary to talk about most.

The apron was better still. Its capacity for vertical travel was 14 feet and beneath it yawned a steel and concrete tank, large enough to swallow the whole apron. The details about this tank were kept secret, and to everybody who went to the Hippodrome—and who, at one time or another, did not?—it remained for years an unsolved mystery what happened to the men who disappeared beneath its waters without one ripple to trace their going. Not for years was the device of the diving bell public information. Those who sank had simply to hold their breath a moment and step out under the diving bell back stage.

Tenors, chorus girls, elephants, Marceline—all availed themselves of this watery tour de force and reappeared as good as ever for the next performance. It took three pumps, at the rate of 8000 gallons a minute, to fill the tank. Moreover, it could be turned a rapid river at a moment's notice by turning on an eight-inch pipe that sent a flow of water across the surface. Neither was this fact known to the public, and the mystification of the thing was tremendous. The Hippodrome's keystone was an elephant's head in terra cotta and alone weighed 6000 pounds. The elephant figured more or less throughout the decorations and was to be met with in the carvings and the tapestries and almost everywhere you looked. Indeed, it was the House of the Elephant. This was destined to figure in every sort of paper, from slaying themselves and sliding down the chute into the water to pulling Rose La Harte in a sleigh up Broadway and down Fifth Avenue.

When one walked into the place, with its walls done in Roman red with cream and gold trimmings and Oriental designs, it was to gasp even if one were not small and held by the hand, for this was surely a land of gargantuan make-believe. It began in the promenade, which was so much more than ordinary that it was a gallery of living animals. If you were small and held by the hand, you dreamed about those cages afterwards, with their shining plate-glass fronts and iron bars behind the glass. And there was, you were told, a special passage for these animals all the way back to the stage, so that they would not have to pass down the aisles.

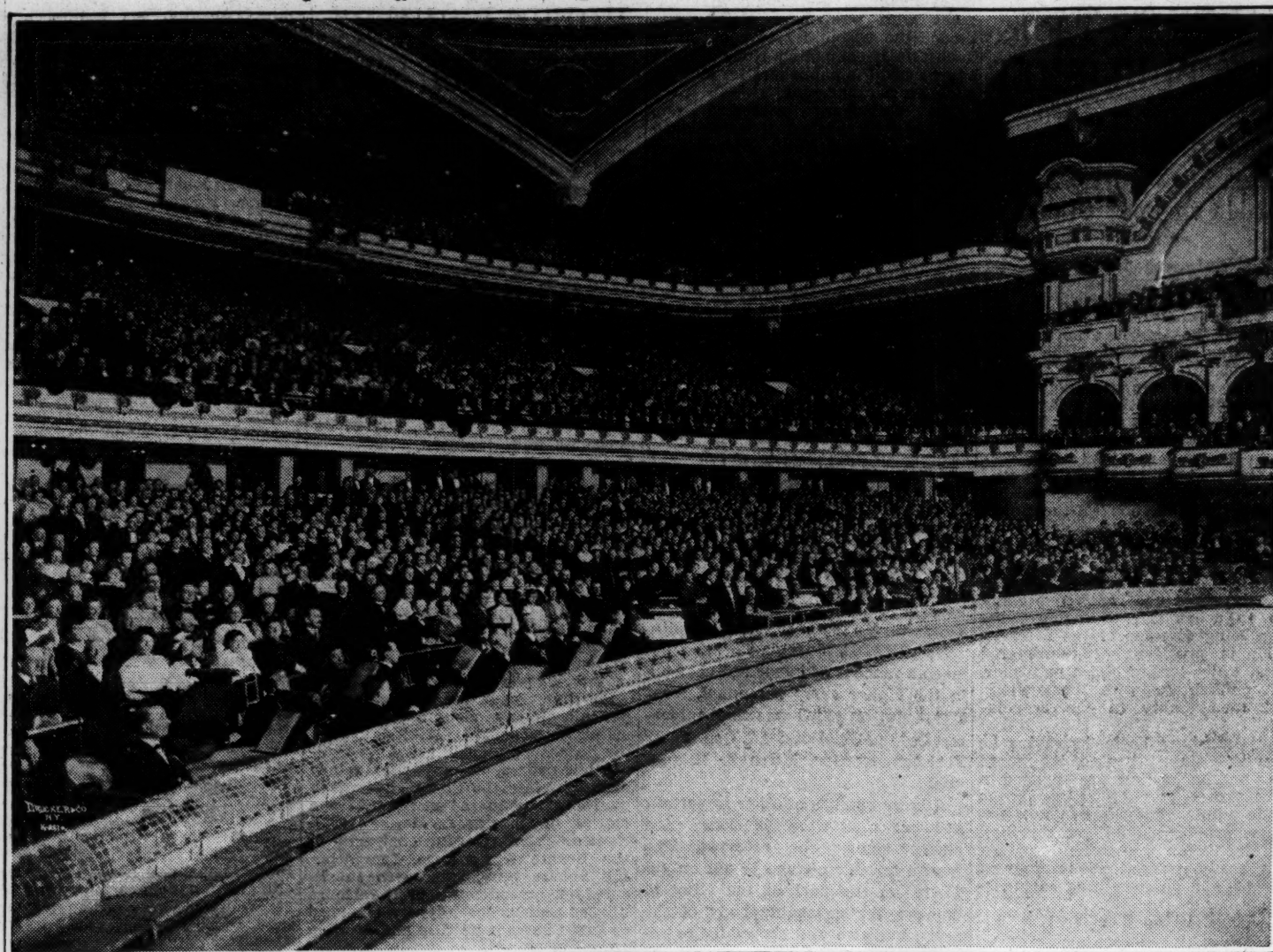
It was strange, indeed, that the floor did not quiver and tickle the soles of your feet while you sat watching white horses jump into the water and ladies hang by their teeth in midair, because downstairs were quarters for five elephants and 40 dogs and camels, tigers and lions, and 50 horses and 10 ponies.

W. D. (The second part of this story will appear tomorrow.)

### Moroccan Rebels Clash With French at El Bordj

CASABLANCA, Morocco (P)—Fourteen rebels, three members of the French foreign legion and several native auxiliaries were killed in an attack of 300 dissidents against the new French outpost of El Bordj in the early hours of May 11, it was announced here.

## Expecting to Be Surprised, Ready to Be Thrilled



Audience Attending Hippodrome Performance of "Better Times," the Last of the Great Spectacles Presented at this Famous Show Place.

## Burton Criticizes Authors' Methods

Biographers Said to Lay Undue Emphasis on Inferiority Characteristics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Criticism of what he termed a modern tendency of authors to write questionable "facts" in biographies of famous men and women, Dr. Richard Burton, president of the New York Drama League, urged members of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs at the concluding session of its thirty-fifth annual convention here to omit such books from their reading list.

Dr. Burton, who is chairman of the Pulitzer committee of journalistic awards, also declared that many authors, principally biographers, were inclined to emphasize the inferiority characteristics of famous men and women in writing of them. Literary critics also came in for a severe drubbing at the hands of the drama league president, Dr. Burton declaring that too many of these critics were possessed with the ingrown idea they must be "highly sophisticated" to have their opinions carry significant weight.

## CALIFORNIA MAN GETS NEW EDUCATION POST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—OAKLAND, Calif.—Dr. Louis Horn, professor of education at Mills Col-

## If You Ride we have HABITS

of every style for women Samples on Request. Apparel for all out-door sports Agents for Abercrombie and Fitch Company

## Sports & Toggery Shop

PENN ATHLETIC CLUB BUILDING Rittenhouse Square PHILADELPHIA

## DEWEES

1123-1124 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA

## Thoroughly Shrunk Fabric Gloves

\$1.50 a pair Light-weight fabrics, all thoroughly shrunk—they keep their shape after repeated washing. Four styles...

plain pull-ons with strap embroidered cuffs one button, pinked tops tailored, band-tops They come in grey, beige, white, black.

## Rugs and Carpets

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

## Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co.

1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## Parties Come Out Even in New York

Gain in Enrollment in Last Presidential Election Found About Same

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—ALBANY, N. Y.—Almost equal gains for the Republican and Democratic parties resulted from the unprecedented enrollment in this State for the presidential election last November, a complete tabulation by Edward S. Flynn, Secretary of State, discloses.

In addition to these gains, there is revealed in the figures an independent unit of 737,696 persons who

## NEW YORK STATE BUYS REFORESTATION LANDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—ALBANY, N. Y.—The first purchase of idle land for reforestation outside of the state-preserve lands, under the law passed by the last Legislature, has just been made by the State Conservation Department.

A unit of 607 acres in Cortland County has been acquired for \$3.50 an acre, to be forever devoted to the planting, growth and harvesting of trees.

## Chiffon Frocks

Printed and Plain Long and Short Sleeves \$14.75, \$16.50, \$24.75, \$29.75

## LAUREL SHOPS

FOR THIRTY STYLISTS 1608 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA, PA. Charge Accounts Invited

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He will give you full information concerning the price or treatment of any article you may wish to give him. JUST PHONE STEVENSON 5400

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## This Circus Had Such a Good Time It Should Have Paid the Audience

Performers Have "Regular Circus" Entertaining Crowd That Is So Appreciative—Even Ponies "Get a Kick" Out of Cavorting for "House" of 12,000 Children

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT PHILADELPHIA—Stories about the circus—and from now on newspaper readers may expect a large crop of them—tell mostly about how the audience enjoyed the circus, but this is a tale about how the circus enjoyed the audience.

The occasion was the opening of "the greatest show on earth" in this city when the seats were filled to overflowing with children—12,000 of them from every orphanage, asylum and institution in and about the city. The little folks were the guests of Morris A. Gimbel, department store owner, who for 16 years has held his annual "children's day at the circus."

The clowns were never more clownish, the beautiful ladies in spangles and tinsel never more beautiful, the elephants, horses and seals never more entertaining. It was an audience that found perfection and the ultimate in circus doings with easy grace.

Gales of laughter swept around the concourse as the clown with the big feet—you know, the tall one with great polka dots on his pants—strutted about playing his tiny trombone that squirts water instead of music. The big-footed clown had such a good time doing this trick he didn't want to stop when his act was over.

And how those ponies did prance! They knew their audience and it's not punning too much, one might say they got a great kick out of performing for it.

Appreciate audiences, that's what we like, say the circus folks. When the youngsters are too interested to chew popcorn, eat ice cream cones and munch peanuts (which, by the way, also were furnished by Mr. Gimbel) it shows they are having a good time.

Back in the dressing rooms there was clear evidence of how the performers were enjoying the audience. In the clowns' tent little groups as-

sembled to think of ways to put on a few extra stunts. They improvised for the occasion. They were like children themselves.

And it is the same way with the acrobats, the tumblers and the bare-back riders. "Say, isn't that a great crowd!" one of the beautiful spangled ladies exclaimed as she came "off" after an acrobatic number. "Did you ever see such a crowd?"

Good time? To be sure the circus had a good time. It ought to have paid to see that audience.

## "ABIE'S IRISH ROSE" SUIT DISMISSED

NEW YORK (P)—Anne Nichols lost her damage suit for \$3,000,000 in which she charged that part of her play, "Abie's Irish Rose," was stolen by the Universal Pictures Corporation, Carl Laemmle, and Harry Pollard for production in their motion picture "The Cohens and Kellys."

The decision was handed down May 14 by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, who presided at the trial of the suit last fall.

## MERIT TO GET ITS REWARD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK—Special bonuses for officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey who make "outstanding contributions" to the company's success are proposed under a scheme just drafted by Walter C. Teagle, its president.

## Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and "Fresher by a Day"

45th and Parrish Sts. Philadelphia Telephone Preston 1920

## SCOTT-POWELL A MILK



NOW when you are putting your furs away for the summer, is the best time to have them cleaned, repaired or remodeled at lowest prices.

## Furs of the Better Grade

We Store Furs at 3% of Your Valuation

Theo. J. Siefert 1730 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

## COMMON SENSE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

715 Real Estate Trust Building PHILADELPHIA Incorporated November 5, 1926. Authorized Capital \$2,000,000

## E. Bradford Clarke Co.

1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

## Taste Welsh Rarebit

Very good and easily prepared "Just heat and eat"

10½ ounce jar, 65c \$7.50 per doz. 7 ounce jar, 40c 4.50 per doz. Also the Finest Butter and Eggs Strictly Family Grocers for Over 100 Years

## BONWIT TELLER

17th AND CHESTNUT PHILA

## Presenting Flat Crepe

in a smart collection of

## Daytime Gowns

39.00 to 79.00

Flat crepe, in all the high shades and more subdued ones, still remains dominant for now and summer wear...

... in our smart collection you will recognize the distinction that characterizes all Bonwit Teller daytime dresses... introducing many new fashions, including

... high-waisted, princess, flared and straight silhouettes

... pleatings and bows everywhere

... intricacies of detailing and diversified neck-lines

... scarfs, capes, peplums, ties, last-in qualities of smartness

Women's and Misses' Sizes

THIRD FLOOR

**FAIRISTON CANDY SHOP AND TEA ROOM**  
AT 1628 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA

Remount Your Diamonds in Platinum  
Estimates Designs  
**Hambly's**  
Established 1894  
916 Chestnut St PHILADELPHIA

You do save money using it  
**CUMMINGS COAL**  
Telephone Locust 4117  
E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.  
413 N. 13th Street Philadelphia

And you save time and trouble, for good Cummings Coal is easier to fire, gives more heating comfort and is cheaper in a year's heating than less carefully selected grades. Fill up your bin now with  
**CUMMINGS COAL**  
Telephone Locust 4117  
E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.  
413 N. 13th Street Philadelphia

**DEWEES**  
Thoroughly Shrunk Fabric Gloves \$1.50 a pair  
Light-weight fabrics, all thoroughly shrunk—they keep their shape after repeated washing. Four styles...  
plain pull-ons with strap embroidered cuffs  
one button, pinked tops  
tailored, band-tops  
They come in grey, beige, white, black.  
**Rugs and Carpets**  
The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.  
Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—  
**Oriental Rugs**  
**Hardwick & Magee Co.**  
1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**Strawbridge & Clothier**  
Market and Filbert at Eighth Street, Philadelphia  
**Duma-Ray Flat Crepe**  
3000 Yards of That Handsome New Rayon Flat Crepe One-Third Under Price  
**\$1.75** a yard  
Probably the most admired of all the rayon fabrics. Of such heaviness and lustre that it is difficult to distinguish it from flat crepe that sells for at least twice the price of Duma-Ray. Absolutely pure dye, unweighted, it will not come out "fimsy" in the wash. Moreover all its lovely colors are fast. 40 patterns including the new shaded dots and irregular checks. Some are bordered. A wonderful fabric!  
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—SIXTH FLOOR  
**Imported Beaded Bags**  
Reduced for Clearance  
**\$12**  
Limited number of handsome Beaded Bags—mostly made with metallic beads from Paris—are all marked at the clearance price of \$12. Savings average one-fourth to nearly one-half. A few large Pouch Bags with gorgeous designs picked out in colored beads. Every Bag is silk-lined throughout and mounted on a heavy gilt frame.  
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—Aisle 8, Centre

**BONWIT TELLER**  
17th AND CHESTNUT PHILA  
Presenting  
**Flat Crepe**  
in a smart collection of  
**Daytime Gowns**  
39.00 to 79.00  
Flat crepe, in all the high shades and more subdued ones, still remains dominant for now and summer wear... in our smart collection you will recognize the distinction that characterizes all Bonwit Teller daytime dresses... introducing many new fashions, including  
... high-waisted, princess, flared and straight silhouettes  
... pleatings and bows everywhere  
... intricacies of detailing and diversified neck-lines  
... scarfs, capes, peplums, ties, last-in qualities of smartness  
Women's and Misses' Sizes  
THIRD FLOOR



## SKY-SCRATCHING HOMES TO RISE IN WALL STREET

\$50,000,000 Group of Towering Residences to Nudge Money District

NEW YORK—A \$50,000,000 group of residential skyscrapers for Wall Street executives and office-workers is soon to lift its towers beside the Hudson River within a stone's throw of the great steel hives of lower Manhattan. Announcement of the project has just been made here by the Downtown Homes, Inc.

Plans for the first unit, a \$10,000,000 building 40 stories high and occupying 25,000 square feet at 32-34 West Street and 58-60 Washington Street, have already been filed by Thompson & Churchill, architects, and construction will begin immediately, it was said. This building is to accommodate executives of moderate means. Apartments in its tower will be higher priced, and it is expected that many executives whose homes are in the country will engage these upper suites.

According to the announcement, about 100,000 square feet of land facing the Hudson River, have been accumulated for the project in the district bounded by Battery Park and Rector, West and Greenwich Streets. This lies but a few blocks distant from the Stock Exchange and the great Wall Street financial institutions.

## RESTAURANTS

### BOSTON

**Kum-Up-Tu** Luncheon 11 to 2  
Dinner 5 to 7  
Special Luncheon 35 cents Dinner 60 cents  
248 Mass. Ave. (Upstairs), Boston

**Cafe De Marseille**  
210 Huntington Avenue  
Special Luncheon 35-60c  
Table d'Hôte Dinner 50-75c  
Sunday Dinner, Chicken or Turkey, 75c

**The Friendly Doorway**  
Pleasant Place to Eat  
Corner Norway and Falmouth Streets  
LUNCH 35c to 55c DINNER 50c to \$1.25

**Dutch Kitchen**  
193A MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE  
LUNCH and DINNER  
When in Boston Dine at

**PINK'S SEA GRILL**  
Located Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel on Dartmouth Street  
Steaks, Chops and Chicken Cooked in All Styles. Lobsters Our Specialty.

**GRACE HORNE'S CERULEAN BLUE**  
442 and 444 Stuart St. at Dartmouth  
A BIT OF PARIS  
with New England Cooking

Luncheon Tea Dinner  
Tel. Kenmore 6520 Just back of the Copley-Plaza  
Why are our Sandwiches fast becoming the talk of the Back Bay?

**"It's in the Sandwich"**  
Prepared our Special Delicacies in the style of the famous German Rye Bread.  
OUR LEADER—Roast Vermont Turkey Sandwich, butter, lettuce, Russian dressing and pickle, 25c.

**Quality Food Shop Inc.**  
175 Mass. Ave., opp. St. Germain St.  
Nan's Kitchens  
10 Oxford Terrace 30 Huntington Ave.

Luncheon served 11:30-2  
Dancing Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Saturday 6-9  
(No cover charge)  
Steak, Chicken and Waffle \$1.25-\$1.50  
Dinner Special \$1.50-2.00

When Downtown Dine at  
**NAN'S KITCHEN TOO**  
3 BOYLSTON PLACE

**Café MINERVA**  
at 216 Huntington Ave., Boston  
(Opp. Christian Science Church)  
Reputed Cuisine. Exceptional Service  
Also CAFETERIA  
"The best of its kind"  
HOTEL MINERVA MGT.  
H. C. DEMETER

**BROOKLINE, MASS.**  
Luncheon and Dinner  
**Mrs. Reser's**  
COOLIDGE CORNER  
1389A BEACON STREET

**GURLEY'S**  
289 Harvard Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline  
Special Breakfasts—Luncheons—Dinners

**NEW YORK CITY**  
**ORANGE BOWL Cafeteria**  
62 WEST 48TH STREET  
(Between 5th and 6th Aves.)  
LUNCHEON DINNER  
11 to 2:30 5 to 7:45  
"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"

**SAN FRANCISCO**  
**States Hof Bräu**  
RESTAURANT  
MARKET AT 4th, SAN FRANCISCO

## BOOKSELLERS TAKEN TO TASK BY PUBLISHER

Harold Guinzburg Chides Them for Negative Attitude on Book Clubs

Book clubs, as they affect the book-selling business, continued to be the main topic of discussion today at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Booksellers Association in Boston. The large city bookstore group and the department store groups merged into one round-table. Richard F. Fuller of the Old Corner Bookstore, Boston, presided.

Two booksellers opened the session by making comparatively undramatic comments on book-selling in general and book-of-the-month club in particular.

Harold Guinzburg, director of the Literary Guild, injected some spice into the proceedings when he unexpectedly asked and received permission to speak. Mr. Guinzburg, besides being director of the Literary Guild, is president of the Viking Press, which makes him a publisher, and publisher, with booksellers, hold membership in the association.

Mr. Guinzburg began by saying he believed, since book-of-the-month clubs and booksellers are engaged in the primary task of selling books to the public, that the two now opposing groups should get together, find out what the trouble is, sift out the contradictions in current charges, and do something constructive.

War Not the Word to Use  
"I do not like the word 'war,'" he said, "in connection with our disputes. It is not an accurate word. There need be no war. I think, some of the book-sellers, who think the book-club is their enemy, are mistaken. The book-club is no more their enemy, it seems to me, than the bookseller is the enemy of the book club."

Mr. Guinzburg paused. Resuming, he went on to detail some of the major "crimes" of which the book-of-the-month clubs are accused and delicately picked one or two of them to pieces to show that, in his estimation, "crime" was an unseemly word to apply.

"A resolution was presented yesterday against us," he said (meaning against the book clubs). "If it will make anyone happier, I have that resolution passed. I think it ought to be passed. I think there ought to be certain amendments before it is passed. There is, among other things, a charming paragraph which refers to the book-clubs as 'commercial groups.' The book-club is shot to be flattered. Of course we hope to become 'commercial,' if that means, as I infer it does, successful."

General Smuts paid generous tribute to the services of the old members of the South African Party, who, after a lifetime of public service, are leaving parliamentary life.

NEW TUNNEL TRAFFIC RECORD  
NEW YORK (AP)—Establishing a new record, 52,184 automobiles went through the Holland Vehicular Tunnel under the Hudson River, May 12. The day the tunnels opened, Nov. 11, 1927, 51,649 vehicles used the tubes, a number not exceeded until Sunday.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**NEW YORK CITY**  
**CASINO** 30th and Broadway, Ev'g 8:30  
Matinee Wed. and Sat., 2:30  
**THE PERFECT MISCAL PLAY**  
**MUSIC IN MAY**  
Company of 100. Male Chorus of 60.  
250 Good Balcany Seats \$1.50 to \$3.00.

**LYCEUM** THEATRE, W. 45 St., Ev'g 8:30  
Mat. 2:30  
**"MEET THE PRINCE"**  
In A. A. Milne's New Comedy  
**Basil SYDNEY—Mary ELLIS**  
"MILNE AT HIS BEST"—De Casares  
200 GOOD SEATS AT \$1.00

**ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents**  
**"HOLIDAY"**  
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY  
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St., Ev'g 8:30  
Mat. Thurs. & Sat., 2:35

**HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE**  
124 W. 45th St., Ev'g 8:30  
Mat. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30  
**Journey's End**  
by R. C. SHERRIFF

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"  
**NEW MOON**  
with EVELYN ROBERT GUS  
HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY  
Imperial Theat., 45th St., Mat. Wed. & Sat.

**MOROSCO** Theat., 45th W. St., Ev'g 8:30  
Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:30  
**John Drinkwater's Comedy**  
**BIRD in HAND**  
Original Cast, after a year in London

**BOSTON**  
**COPLEY** Ev'g 8:30  
Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
BY INSISTENT DEMAND  
**THE GHOST TRAIN**  
Chills! Laughs! Thrills!

**MAJESTIC** EVERY EVENING  
Matinee only (except Sun.) at 2:30  
**LAST TWO WEEKS**  
**WARNER BROS. present**  
**THE COLOSSAL**  
**VITAPHONE SPECTACLE**  
**DOLORES COSTELLO**

**NOAH'S ARK**  
WITH GEORGE O'BRIEN  
THE VITAPHONE SPECTACLE  
EV'G. 8:30 to 11:30—Mat. 5:00 to 7:00  
ALL SEATS RESERVED

**HUDSON and ESSEX**  
Sales and Service  
**Drew Motor Company**  
445 Main St., East Orange, N. J.  
OPEN EVENINGS

**Great Treasure Box Sale**  
10 Days Long  
MAY 18 to 29  
**MUIR'S**  
EAST ORANGE

**Distinctive Millinery**  
Hats made to your individual order.  
**Silver**  
17 North Main Street  
East Orange, N. J.  
TWO SHOPS  
317 Broad Street  
Newark, N. J.

**Watchung Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co.**  
Real Estate Titles Guaranteed.  
Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. First Mortgages for Sale to Investors.  
Guaranteed Participation Certificates in First Mortgages for sale in multiples of \$100.  
493 E. 9th Avenue  
Montclair, New Jersey  
Telephone Montclair 1855

**Bank by Mail**  
And allow your money to earn 4% per annum in our Thrift Department  
ALL MAIL DEPOSITS PROMPTLY ACKNOWLEDGED  
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE REQUESTS OF NON-RESIDENT DEPOSITORS.  
**BANK of MONTCLAIR**  
Montclair's Bank of Personal Service  
Established 1889  
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**Kresge Department Store**  
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**Chain Stores Thought Asset for Communities They Serve**  
President of Large Group Points to Taxes, Advertising, as Well as Savings on Purchases

pass through several hands, each exacting its margin of profit, each to some extent slowing up the rate of turnover, the buying public must continue to pay a tax on a distributing system which has not kept pace with mass production.

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"It would seem clear from this that the chain store is not the result of predatory financial interests, but rather the natural development of sound merchandising ideas."

**RALEIGH TO HAVE FLYING FIELD**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RALEIGH, N. C.—A Curtiss flying field, on which \$200,000 will be spent, has been established in Raleigh.

**THE MONITOR READER**  
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

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2. The ballot.

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4. Sir William Johnson-Hicks.

5. "To put under oath."

## SENATE FORCES HOUSE ISSUE BY FARM BILL VOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

could be no stretch of the imagination come in such a classification.

Furthermore he asserted the reported attitude of the House was a "subterfuge and a cowardly attempt to prevent an expression on a matter that is of great importance to the people."

Smith W. Brookhart, (R.), Senator from Iowa, who broke with the President on the debenture issue, announced that, "If the House should say that it won't receive this measure, then I think we should say to it we will not receive any of its measures until it does."

**Way Not So Clear in House**  
In an issue between the Senate and House over legislative precedence even Administration leaders could in the former be depended upon to oppose House activity. David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, who opposed the debenture plan, gave clear indication of this when he sided with the supporters of the debenture and upheld their contention that it was not revenue-raising legislation.

So that House leaders would be put in a difficult position in trying to maintain a defiant attitude toward the debenture plan bill, Senate leaders put over a bit of parliamentary strategy after the Senate had given final passage to the measure. Under motion of Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, the Senate provisions were substituted as amendments to the House bill, so the bill was returned to the Chamber its title and heading were unchanged.

They also voted to stand by its provisions and named a conference committee to meet a similar group from the House. Of the five Senate

conferers only two, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina, are pro-debenture. The others, Mr. McNary, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, and Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, are against the device.

**The Roll Call**  
The roll call follows:  
For the bill—Republicans: Blaine, Borah, Brookhart, Capper, Couzens, Cutting, Frazier, Howell, Johnson, LaFollette, McMaster, McNary, Norbeck, Norris, Nye, Pine, Schall, Shilladze, Steiwer, Thomas of Idaho and Vandenberg—21.

Democrats: Ashurst, Barkley, Black, Blease, Broussard, Caraway, Connally, Gill, Fletcher, George, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Hawes, Hayden, Heflin, McKellar, Overman, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson of Arkansas, Sikes, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Steck, Stephens, Swanson, Thomas of Oklahoma, Trammell, Tydings, Tyron, Walsh of Montana and Wheeler—33.

Against the bill—Republicans: Allen, Bingham, Burton, Dale, Deen, Edge, Fess, Gillett, Glenn, Goff, Gould, Greene, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Herbert, Kean, Keyes, Moses, Odell, Pettibone, Phillips, Reed, Robinson of Indiana, Sackett, Smoot, Townsend, Walcott, Warren, Waterman, and Watson—31.

Democrats: Wagner, and Walsh of Massachusetts—2.

Of the eight Senators not voting it was announced that the following were for the bill:  
Jones, Washington, Republican; Kendrick, Wyoming, and Bratton, New Mexico, Democrats; and Shipstead, Minnesota, Farmer Labor.

The following would have voted against the bill: Goldsborough, Maryland, and Metcalf, Rhode Island, Republicans, and King, Utah, Democrat. No announcement was made regarding the vote of Senator Copeland, Democrat, New York, the other absentee.

**Airmen Exploring Madagascar Route**  
Franco-Belgian Accord Approves Central African Sections of Line

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BRUSSELS—Conferences have recently taken place in Paris and Brussels to investigate means of collaboration in the airways between Europe and Africa. England has been investigating the line to the Cape via the Nile, France the Paris-Madagascar line via the Sahara and Lake Chad. These two airways are of great interest to Belgium because of their connection with the Congo, but so far it is not known which route will be chosen.

An agreement has recently been signed between the Belgian Air Line "Sabena" and the French company "Air Afrique," which was inaugurated for starting the Paris-Madagascar line. According to this agreement Belgium is to exploit the section between the Congo and Lake Chad. The French Air Line has started by sending out a test airplane, the monoplane Farman F. 150 in charge of Richard, Lalouette and Cordonnier.

**COLLEGE DEBATORS HONORED**  
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—Announcement is made at Williams College of the election of four undergraduates to the Delta Sigma Rho, national honor society debating fraternity. Those thus honored were Benjamin D. Gilbert, New Hartford, Conn.; William E. Park, Norton, Mass.; Henry K. Straw, Carey, O., and Carl S. Oxtoby, Detroit, Mich.

Officials of the Park Department and Boy Scouts from troops enrolled as members of the Riverside Park Association also took part in the ceremonies. Public Schools Nos. 3, 54, 58, 84, 93, 94, 165, 166 and 197, all of Manhattan, were represented in the exercises.

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## BOOKSELLERS TAKEN TO TASK BY PUBLISHER

Harold Guinzburg Chides Them for Negative Attitude on Book Clubs

Book clubs, as they affect the book-selling business, continued to be the main topic of discussion today at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Booksellers Association in Boston. The large city bookstore group and the department store groups merged into one round-table. Richard F. Fuller of the Old Corner Bookstore, Boston, presided.

Two booksellers opened the session by making comparatively undramatic comments on book-selling in general and book-of-the-month club in particular.

Harold Guinzburg, director of the Literary Guild, injected some spice into the proceedings when he unexpectedly asked and received permission to speak. Mr. Guinzburg, besides being director of the Literary Guild, is president of the Viking Press, which makes him a publisher, and publisher, with booksellers, hold membership in the association.

Mr. Guinzburg began by saying he believed, since book-of-the-month clubs and booksellers are engaged in the primary task of selling books to the public, that the two now opposing groups should get together, find out what the trouble is, sift out the contradictions in current charges, and do something constructive.

War Not the Word to Use  
"I do not like the word 'war,'" he said, "in connection with our disputes. It is not an accurate word. There need be no war. I think, some of the book-sellers, who think the book-club is their enemy, are mistaken. The book-club is no more their enemy, it seems to me, than the bookseller is the enemy of the book club."

Mr. Guinzburg paused. Resuming, he went on to detail some of the major "crimes" of which the book-of-the-month clubs are accused and delicately picked one or two of them to pieces to show that, in his estimation, "crime" was an unseemly word to apply.

"A resolution was presented yesterday against us," he said (meaning against the book clubs). "If it will make anyone happier, I have that resolution passed. I think it ought to be passed. I think there ought to be certain amendments before it is passed. There is, among other things, a charming paragraph which refers to the book-clubs as 'commercial groups.' The book-club is shot to be flattered. Of course we hope to become 'commercial,' if that means, as I infer it does, successful."

General Smuts paid generous tribute to the services of the old members of the South African Party, who, after a lifetime of public service, are leaving parliamentary life.

NEW TUNNEL TRAFFIC RECORD  
NEW YORK (AP)—Establishing a new record, 52,184 automobiles went through the Holland Vehicular Tunnel under the Hudson River, May 12. The day the tunnels opened, Nov. 11, 1927, 51,649 vehicles used the tubes, a number not exceeded until Sunday.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
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Mat. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30  
**Journey's End**  
by R. C. SHERRIFF

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"  
**NEW MOON**  
with EVELYN ROBERT GUS  
HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY  
Imperial Theat., 45th St., Mat. Wed. & Sat.

**MOROSCO** Theat., 45th W. St., Ev'g 8:30  
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**John Drinkwater's Comedy**  
**BIRD in HAND**  
Original Cast, after a year in London

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**COPLEY** Ev'g 8:30  
Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
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**MAJESTIC** EVERY EVENING  
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**WARNER BROS. present**  
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**NOAH'S ARK**  
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## ERVINE FAVORS WOMEN GOING TO UNITED STATES

Well-Known Critic Sees the Need of British Availing Themselves of Quota

LONDON.—St. John Ervine, noted Irish dramatic critic, in giving the first of his lectures on "American Impressions," before a Manchester audience, after his recent seven months' visit to the United States, expressed the hope that after July 1, under the proposed increased immigration quota, 60,000 young English women would be sent to the great Republic across the sea, in the interest of Anglo-American harmony.

"We should make a great effort to avail ourselves of the increased quota of immigrants we are to be allowed," said Mr. Ervine. "At present the British quota is not filled. There are more men in America than there are women. I believe that if we sent a great many English girls to the United States with that enormous power of influence they have, it will greatly affect the political situation and make life possible for us in this uncomfortable world."

"New York," he declared, "is the greatest Jewish state in the world. Our people are still very strong in the United States, but many Jews, when they went to America wisely, sensibly, altered their unpronounceable Russian names to pronounceable English ones, so that names are no longer any guide." He remembered saying to Israel Zangwill that the promised land was America. "There are 1,500,000 Jews in New York State alone," Mr. Ervine said. "There are 4,000,000 in the whole country. There are 1,000,000 Italians, and I don't know how many Irish there are. I gave up attempting to count them. There are 12,000,000 Negroes in America and 120,000,000 people in the

country altogether. One in 10 is a Negro. One in four in New York State is a Jew.

"People said during the war, 'Why don't the Americans come in with us—they are our cousins?' That idea should be very drastically overhauled," continued Mr. Ervine. "There were 18 newspapers published in New York in foreign languages. There were 14 published in foreign languages in Chicago. There were many people in the United States who could not speak English at all, and the divergences from our English in the English spoken in the United States were still increasing."

## Automobile Races Are to Take Place on Sahara Desert

Traveling Has Now Become as Safe as in Any Normal European Country

ALGIERS.—The Sahara, which was, 10 years ago, a desert of mystery, where travelers journeyed at great personal risk, has become as safe as the normal European or American regions. Motorists, even women alone, can travel along its endless sandy or stony roads without much difficulty, the camels of caravans being the only obstacle which they are likely to encounter on their journey.

Two years ago the longest Saharan trip by automobile did not get beyond Tugurt (the hells of the desert) and Ouargla, lying amid a sandy plain with over 1,000,000 date palms. Motorists can now reach El-Golfa, the most beautiful Saharan oasis, and continue their journey to the mountainous region known as the Hoggar, situated at the very heart of the Algerian Sahara, where the mysterious Tuaregs live, and even farther, down to the River Niger.

Owing to these improved conditions in the desert two important automobile races are to be run next year under the auspices of M. Pierre Bordes, Governor-General of Algeria, from Algeria to the Sudan. The more important of the two will be known as the "Grand Prix du Sahara."

These auto races will, undoubtedly, be a landmark in the history of the great African desert; they will show the world how the actual means of communications across the sandy hills or along the endless stony wilderness have been made easy. In fact, new tracks have been created and the old camel caravan ones greatly improved.

The tracks over the Algerian Sahara now cover a length of about 3000 kilometers.

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**DARLING'S OWN SUPERWEIGHT 15/- per pair.** Three pairs for Two Guineas.

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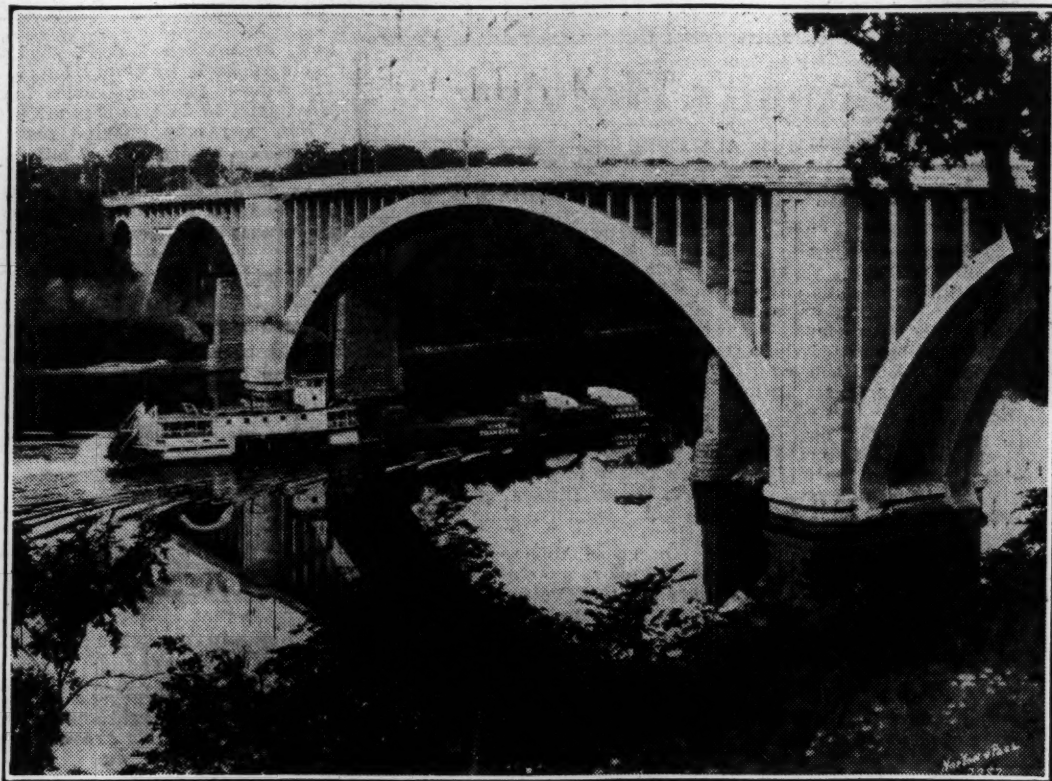
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## Aspects of the Romance of Commerce



Cappellen Memorial Bridge, Minneapolis, With Mississippi River Barges From St. Louis Passing Under It. This Bridge is Said to Have the Largest Central Span of Any Concrete Arch Structure of Its Type in the World.



Luverne Avenue Bridge Over Minnehaha Creek, Minneapolis.

## Bridge Browsing an Adventure to Any Tourist in Minneapolis

Old Man River and Its Neighbor Creeks and Lakes, Once Crossed Here by Canoes, Now Spanned by 167 Bridges With Many Vistas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Minneapolis, Minn.

There are 167 reasons why "bridge browsing" has become the almost inevitable adventure of every visitor who lingers in Minneapolis. Perhaps not all of the reasons are good ones, as not all of the bridges, quite naturally in view of their number, are outstanding for picturesqueness or engineering. But there are enough of them, arched magnificently over the Mississippi or, with quaint intimacy, over Minnehaha Creek and the lagoons of the beautiful lakes here to give the stroller that pleasurable feeling of standing on the brink of romance.

There is the bridge, for instance, that is said to have the largest central span of any concrete arch structure of its type in the world—the Cappellen Memorial Bridge. Engineers from everywhere come to inspect it. They seem to see in it a vast romance of commerce, strength and speed.

But there is another story that has nothing to do with "tonnage" and "footage." Looking down from the parapet of this great structure at the recently opened river traffic, the bridge browser discovers that history has floated colorfully in upon his thoughts.

There were the days when the "Father of Waters" was bridged only by birch canoes—the days when voices of another race, the aborigines sounding strangely like the wind and water, were heard calling from one wooded bank to the other. Now the automobile honks its imperative signal there, and the sound of the swish-swish of the stern-wheeler, driving the package freighters on their modern course, comes musically to shore.

**Delicately Tinted Stones**

There was the day when the first white man, Louis Hennepin, stood at the east end of what many say is the most picturesque of all bridges that cross the Mississippi, the old stone arch bridge, and sighted what is now Saint Anthony Falls. A glimpse of this bridge at sunset, with its delicately tinted stones reflecting their colors in the water, and supporting on its graceful structure, that might seem to have been designed primarily for aesthetic reasons, the weight of a fast moving express train, for it is a railroad bridge, links the past and present. The bridge is reminiscent of those spans seen only in the Old World, and is sought out by persons from many countries for its picturesque beauty. It crosses the river at a tangent, as if to avoid any short-cut which efficiency might devise. Although it was built 46 years ago, the substantiality of its structure is such that a prominent railway offi-

cial, in addressing a group of bridge engineers, said:

"No reinforcement of any kind has ever been necessary, notwithstanding the fact that the locomotives and cars using the bridges now are more than three times as heavy as the largest in use when the bridge was built. For gracefulness and appropriateness of setting, it would be difficult to find a more creditable example of the bridge-builder's art than this fine old stone arch bridge."

**No Faster Than a Walk**

It can best be seen from the oldest of all bridges across the Mississippi—the Tenth Avenue Bridge. Paradoxically, it is the lot of this oldest and most battered of bridges to serve a picturesque purpose in affording a splendid view of its contemporary, the old Stone Arch Bridge. Its sign, "Twenty dollars fine for going faster than a walk," has been the delight of this modern age of speed, but in its day, which began in 1878, the old Tenth Avenue Bridge was considered a veritable stronghold for heavy wagon loads from the surrounding farm country.

Citizens of long experience tell also of the former days of the Hennepin Avenue Bridge when it was a precarious wooden affair that sent out a rumbling protest at the mere trot of a dog over its planks. Now this bridge with its thunderous volume of street cars and vehicles has a reputation of having a "heavier flow of traffic than that on any other bridge across the Mississippi."

Not far away is still another of the "type" bridges. This is the beautiful new Third Avenue Bridge, which most persons agree is the most unusual of Minneapolis's great assortment of 167 bridges. It has been built in the shape of the letter "S." This was necessitated by foundation conditions, but the effect is a fascinating, winding course, particularly interesting at night, when the bright-colored letters loom up from the cylindrical and square-topped buildings of the rapidly growing milling district that is giving Minneapolis more and more of a sky line every year.

Another of the modern structures which combines the decorative with the sturdy utilitarian is the Ford Bridge, so called because of being located so close to one of the Henry Ford warehouses. This bridge is claimed by both Minneapolis and St. Paul, owing to its location at the border line and owing, no doubt, to the attractiveness of its appearance—the three handsome 300-foot spans, the graceful railing, tall green lamp posts and symmetrical brackets.

But while most of these bridges are held dear because of their service to modern needs and the vast number of persons, business bound, who traverse them daily, sentiment may wander forth to find less of man and

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Specialists in Fashions, Ready-to-Wear Costumes, Gowns, Millinery and Shoes. Our Ladies' and Children's Outfitting Depts. are unsurpassed in the North.

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more of nature. Many little bridges there are which add this quest. It is impossible to lean over the railing of one of the picturesque spans over Minnehaha Creek, for instance, and not feel that a walk along the creek's edge would lead, inevitably, to the delightful place.

"Where the Falls of Minnehaha flash and gleam among the oak trees, laugh and leap into the valley."

## Boston Voyageurs Enjoy Yachting on Puget Sound

Chamber of Commerce Delegates Royally Entertained by Seattle Citizens

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SEATTLE, Wash. — The "land cruisers" of the Boston Chamber of Commerce now touring the United States became "sea cruisers" when Capt. Sam Perkins, Puget Sound newspaper man, took them on a trip through the lakes and out into Elliott Bay on his spacious yacht El Primo. It was a clear June-like day to gladden the hearts of Seattle patrons and make a memorable trip for their guests. The Olympic Mountains were "on parade" to the west and the Cascades to the east and Mt. Rainier to the south. It was a day prepared for Boston.

The entire party and prominent citizens had luncheon on board and sailed from Lake Washington, through the canal into Lake Union and out through the government locks from fresh water into the salt water of the bay, where they had the full panorama of Seattle.

In the forenoon the guests were taken to the Boeing airplane plant where they saw in the process of construction a fleet of 18 passenger trimotored planes being built to go on the San Francisco-Chicago route. They were taken to the top of the new Northern Life tower and were not allowed by local fans to miss the dramatic fact that the site of the skyscraper was only 70 years ago a forest primeval.

On their arrival in the city they were given a closeup of northwestern life when prominent people entertained them individually at their homes or clubs and then took them sightseeing about the boulevards. But the yacht trip was the best they all agreed and a fitting send-off after their cordial good-will trip up the Pacific coast.

## ENFORCEMENT "SCHOOL" IS HELD IN GEORGIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ATLANTA, Ga. — Conducting three sessions of what he termed a "school of instruction" for legal advisers of the prohibition administrators in the southeastern states, Judge James J. Britt of Washington, chief counsel for the prohibition unit, led in a discussion of uniform enforcement of the federal prohibition laws with a careful analysis of the Jones-Stalker Act.

The school was one of many being held in different parts of the country by the order of Prohibition Commissioner Dorman for the purpose of strengthening the prohibition service and standardizing procedure.

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## Tiny Tots of County Dublin Have No Place to Build Sand Castles

Efforts Now Being Made by the Authorities to Provide Ideal Pleasure Resorts Along the Coast of Ireland in Order to Attract Visitors From Overseas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DUBLIN.—Despite the many miles of beautiful coast which stretch along the whole east side of County Dublin, there is not at present a pleasure beach of any kind from the Hill of Howth to the Hill of Killiney where children with spade and bucket can frolic on golden sands, nor is there a bathing place of adequate size or equipment where swimming, diving, or water-polo competitions can be held on anything but the smallest scale.

This is a serious drawback to Dublin residents, who have long complained that though they live within a mile or two of the open sea, they cannot get a breath of fresh sea air, for the sea is polluted with sewage and the shore used for the dumping of rubbish.

Efforts are, however, now on foot to make the coastal townships an ideal holiday resorts nature intended them to be, and to make them sufficiently attractive to attract the tourist from overseas.

One of the schemes now being considered is the opening up of a picturesque waterway—a "blue lagoon"—three and a half miles in length stretching from Dollymount to the beautiful Hill of Howth. This is within easy reach of the city, for Dollymount is but two miles from the center of Dublin.

The lagoon is to be used for all kinds of aquatic sports. It is proposed to erect small piers and landing stages, and to provide all facilities for rowing, sailing, swimming, motor-boat racing, diving, and regattas. The project possesses far-reaching civic and national possibilities, for it would make Dublin an international center of aquatic contests, and, in addition, the marine lake would probably be the finest landing place in the British Isles for hydroplanes.

The area proposed covers some 600 acres, and at opening up it is practically a dry expanse, while at full tide it has only a depth of some six or seven feet. Embankments will be constructed 800 yards long below the full tide level so that the water will be renewed with each return of the tide.

In addition to its many attractions, the lagoon will serve the very useful purpose of disposing of 3000 acres of unsightly and useless slobland, which now destroys the natural beauties of the district.

This scheme was first proposed 40 years ago, but as three townships

are involved, the difficulty of apportioning the responsibility and expense resulted in the matter being shelved year after year. Now, however, an agreement is likely to be reached by which each will bear a third of the cost, which is estimated will not exceed £5000, and this can be covered by a small levy on the rates of a farthing in the pound on the house valuations.

## Turkey Decides to Release Nearly 10,000 Prisoners

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CONSTANTINOPLE.—An act of mercy has been decided on by the Turkish Government as the best way of celebrating the sixth anniversary of the Republican régime, and consequently the Grand National Assembly has voted an amnesty whereby nearly 10,000 prisoners will receive a full pardon. Many prisoners now serving as long as a five years' sentence will be free on Saturday next to return to their homes.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Nor Aught in Malice

As God Made Them, by Gamaliel Bradford. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, \$3.50. London: American Library, \$2.50. New York: Coward-McCann, \$3.50.

MR. BRADFORD'S publishers announce on the jacket that he "has lost none of the powers which have made him rank with Strachey, Ludwig and Maurice, the greatest biographers of our age of biography." We suppose that by "Maurice" they intend Maurois. If so, Mr. Bradford will be none too well pleased with the comparison; nor, for that matter, will the ranking of him with the extravagant and un-subtle Ludwig appear to him a compliment. As for the parallel with Strachey, it is now made as a matter of course whenever a new biography appears. Mr. Bradford must be weary of it, as we are.

The real problem is whether he has indeed "lost none of his powers." We are inclined to question his publisher's judgment here too. This new book does not seem to us to have the power and penetration of "Damaged Souls" and "American Portraits." Can it be that the biographer's formula has been a bit overworked, that the smoothly oiled machinery which turns out "psychographs" by the score is running a bit smooth, or has become a bit mechanical? Or is it that the method, however obvious from so much use, begins to weary us? The initial survey of the "facts" of a man's character and career; the skillful balancing of the good and the bad; the material held for a while in suspense and then suddenly precipitated into a portrait—the method is repeated almost without variation and there is apparently no limit so long as the inexhaustible past supplies it subjects for this more facile pen. One can even have too much of such excellent qualities as dispassionate-ness and the willingness to see the best in a man. One comes to long for some vigorous, even unreasonable prejudice.

In a word, one can have too much of this kind of "psychography." It is not the fashion to write thus of Mr. Bradford's books. The United States likes to think it has a Little Strachey of its own. But after all, Mr. Strachey spent six years on his "Elizabeth and Essex." How many portraits has Mr. Bradford turned out in that time? Quantity production has its drawbacks.

**Little Novelty**  
In the political portraits in the present book there is very little novelty indeed; no new light is thrown upon the character and qualities, motives to action or purposes in life of Webster, Clay or Calhoun. Each essay is impressive in its smoothness, benignity, charity, and lack of prejudice. But no hidden springs of action or desire are uncovered. The verdicts rendered are exactly what we should expect from this biographer, and they differ not at all from the verdicts of all impartial inquirers. No lost cause is here defended, no impossible loyalty is strenuously maintained. All is safe and sane. It was not thus when in "Damaged Souls" Mr. Bradford undertook to dissect the soul of goodness in things evil.

The paper on Horace Greeley is no more fresh; but may seem fresher because Greeley's fame is fading in the present generation. The sketch of Edwin Booth is more entertaining, partly because of the lasting attractiveness of the great actor's character, partly because here Mr. Bradford seems to be working with some greater freedom in following his formula.

The two papers with which the volume concludes are the best of the lot. One is the portrait of a scholar, the great Francis James Child, the collector of popular ballads and one of the foremost scholars in the field of literature that United States has produced. The other is of the botanist, Asa Gray. These two essays are written on amore; one never feels that Mr. Bradford is here, as in the political papers, forcing himself to sympathize and understand.

On the whole it may be said that for those who like the method of this "psychography" and cannot have too much of his product, here is a new supply, not up to the best of what has gone before, but below the average produced by a machine guaranteed to maintain much the same level consistently.

**Sympathy and Gusto**  
Mr. Brown's book has one of the briefest of prefaces, consisting of the words: "I have written about these individuals because I liked them." One could guess as much from the book itself, for each biographical essay is written with such sympathy and gusto as could be inspired only by a genuine personal liking. These eight Americans, who are lonely because they stand out from among their fellows and are in some way or other at odds with their surroundings (sometimes merely through emigration above the rest of the world, as in the case of President Eliot, James McNeill Whistler, Edward MacDowell, George Bellows, C. E. Norton, Raphael Pumpelly, Emily Dickinson and Abraham Lincoln. In writing several of these papers the author has had the advantage of access to unpublished material; and even in those based entirely on previously published facts there is a notable freshness of treatment.

The Lincoln is, of course, the least novel in treatment; indeed, it is perhaps a pity that Mr. Brown chose to include this study, for out of all the American past he might have chosen some other figure less obvious and quite as lonely. One might expect from a book that includes studies of a college president, two painters, a musician, an art critic, a geologist, a poet and a President of the United States, a confused diversity of point of view; but Mr. Brown has managed to mold his material into unified shape, so that his book is not simply a collection of disconnected essays but a harmonious whole. The method is, in fact, somewhat akin to that of Mr. Bradford, but the treatment is more fresh and more vigorous.

Each of these individualists loved life and had something to give to his generation; yet each, for one reason or another, stood apart from his fellows. It is precisely industrialism which is revitalizing these civilizations, and that we are suffering at the moment the crude beginnings and transitions of an age which will in time produce a new and better world. As an example of Mr. Bradford's method, the sardana ring broke there was a pause, and then another ring was formed? There is a circle in human nature, in which we see the desire to escape from forms to be free to go back into forms.

Mr. Langdon-Davies' book is thoughtful, subtle, distinguished. It is closely packed with provocative things, sober and wild side by side, and leaves one with the pleasant feeling that one is rather cleverer not to be deceived by him. As an example of his thoroughness, there is an appendix which describes the technique of the dance itself.

## Looking Backward in Spain

Dancing Catalans, by John Langdon-Davies. London: Cape, 6s.

ONE would have thought that there were no four concepts mutually more dependent and pacific than the four cardinal points of the compass. And yet it is possible to build up the angriest controversies about north and south, east and west, and to set them ablaze with generalizations snatched out of history. But these disputes in which, taking the subject of this book as an example, Catalonia is matched against Pessyvia or the Black Country, are at bottom merely grotesque geographical variants of the supposed conflict between truth and beauty which Keats decided for us long ago. Nevertheless the southern politician looks wistfully northward, and the northern artist regretfully to the South as if to the Golden Age which supposedly existed in the north, too, before the industrial revolution.

Mr. Langdon-Davies is guilty of his share of the half-truths and generalizations which come glibly to the pen of anyone writing on the clash of two civilizations, but he is sensitive enough on the whole to the deeper issues. In fact, he builds up his case with a mixture of detachment and resignation which reminds one of a judge who has strong feelings himself, but who is bound to interpret the law and not to propose a new one.

**The Sardana**  
The sardana, or Catalan national dance, is an admirable case for a scholarly judgment. In a matter of 200 brief pages Mr. Langdon-Davies describes the sardana as it is danced in a small Catalan fishing village, and discusses it in reference to its background of mountain and sea, the contrast with modern American dancing, the incipient industrialism which is creeping in from Barcelona, Catalan nationalism, American cosmopolitanism and finally to religion, myth and happiness. He feels, as many have felt as they watched those Mediterranean festas, that he is witnessing the last phases of a beautiful, doomed thing. An ugly cosmopolitanism is soaking through the world from the north downward, leaving the black and shapeless industrial stain.

His is the entirely unsentimental nostalgia of the sophisticated northern skeptic for the days of faith; the voice of the "emancipated" individual who has, as it were, broken away from the little mental ring of the sardana, and has mingled with the disillusioned crowds of the Ramba, crying vainly to be taken back into the old simple discipline and captivity. "The world is too much with us," he proaches; in our desire to know all, under the commercial code of increasing our wants in the name of progress, we are losing not only every kind of ethical belief, but in breaking away from the sardana circle we have exchanged both our vitality and our capacity for happiness.

**A Curious Background**  
Catalonia is a curious and suggestive background for such reflections. It holds the struggles of the day in miniature. In his analysis of the Catalan problem Mr. Langdon-Davies is careful to distinguish between the national regionalism of the mountains, with its peasant culture, its songs, dances and customs, and the political nationalism of the great towns, which are looking to the north and whose factories are already pouring out the polluting smoke of the industrial revolution. The sardana and the values that stand for it are to be preserved, then the Catalans must keep that mountain regionalism alive, feed the national movement with it, resist Castile—but paradoxically, must pray that they will never lose their struggle for freedom if they are to save themselves.

It is impossible here to discuss all the question Mr. Langdon-Davies raises; but against his fundamental generalization that industrialism has dehumanized European life, and has achieved so far little that is not vulgar in America, the contrary, of course, is very arguable; to wit, that it is precisely industrialism which is revitalizing these civilizations, and that we are suffering at the moment the crude beginnings and transitions of an age which will in time produce a new and better world. As an example of his thoroughness, there is an appendix which describes the technique of the dance itself.

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# Fashions and Dressmaking

## Dress Phases of Camp Life

By HELENE VOLKA

CAMP life in America today is, in the main, so admirably organized that the individual needs of each participant seem almost miraculously anticipated. While the camp routine of daily activities varies with differing educational trends and aspirations, all the final and crotchety notions that either children or grownups may have previously harbored concerning food and shelter, work and play, within an astonishingly short period following upon arrival disappear into thin air, leaving the entire camp organization practically a unit as regards these interesting essentials. This is even more conspicuously the case with concepts of dress in relation to a two, three, or four months' camp experience. Leveling all evidence of class distinction and both moneyed and unmoneyed views of the suitability of certain modes of dress for the program of activities under way, the adoption of a regulation costume has contributed immeasurably to the steadily advancing appeal of the all-summer camp movement.

### A Standard List

From the first moment of preparation for a protracted period at camp, it is important that the clothing demands involved be clearly understood as falling into three categories.

First, there is suitable attire for travel by train, steamer or motor to one's destination.

Second, the regulation outfit demanded for the entire camping period must be considered from the standpoints of cold, moderate and warm weather. Bathing and hiking togs, although separately itemized, are classifiable within the second group.

Third, a well-selected ensemble, or dress to be worn with a topcoat, must be provided for possible trips away from the camp itself, for which the regulation costume would prove to be out of place.

Under these three heads everything essential may be properly considered. An actual list compiled for a girl's camp outfit would read as follows:

- 1 pair bloomers of cotton drill or poplin.
- 1 pair bloomers or divided skirt of flannel or serge.
- 6 middie, long or short sleeves, unbleached preferably.
- 1 slip-over sweater.
- 1 kerchief or scarf.
- 1 bathing suit (wool).
- 1 rubber diving cap.
- 1 pair tramping shoes.
- 1 pair sneakers.
- 1 bathrobe.
- 1 raincoat.
- 6 pair stockings, wool, and lisle, assorted.
- Handkerchiefs.
- 1 Sou'wester hat.
- 1 Beret (tanned).
- 2 outing flannel nightgowns or pajamas.

This list conforms to the standing list issued by the camp department.

"Stop pulling at your shoulder straps!"

LINGERIE

CHAIN GRIPS

will hold them in place. Fronts of grips are as smooth as a button and will not tear lingerie. The chain on all numbers has fine, soldered links. All are furnished in neat gift boxes except the 75c quality.

Plated Green or White Gold... \$7.75  
White Gold Filled... \$1.45  
Emamel Pink or Gold... \$1.45  
Sterling Silver... \$1.75  
Solid White 10K Gold... \$3.75  
Agents wanted. Send for free novelty catalog.

CALDWELL SALES CO.  
144 Nims Ave., San Antonio, Texas

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Joel Feder

A Corduroy Outfit Which is Most Practical and Becoming. The Sports Shirt May Be of Cotton Broadcloth, China Silk or Cotton Crepe.

without fur trim. A soft felt hat or beret is superior in point of practicality to a straw, although both are entirely suitable. A pair of soft wash leather or fabric gloves should be matched to the coat, and oxford or one-strap of tan or brown kid constitute correct footwear, such as one might choose for any trip at this time of year.

Should a northern camp be one's destination, a flannel dress and tweed coat selected with an eye to color relations is an ideal combination. In many cases a jersey three-piece outfit, with a warm topcoat of tweed, exceeds in practical utility and good looks all other selections. Again, a flannel or jersey skirt worn with a sweater or cardigan over a jersey blouse, is best adapted to youthful necessities, amid the uncertain climatic conditions of New England, or points adjacent to the Canadian border. Upon arrival at camp the travel togs are put away until the day of the return trip arrives.

### Sensible "Musts"

Invariably, the care of one's belongings becomes a matter of acute interest in the light of camp ideals, which must be upheld in all practical details, and it is a point of etiquette that the entire wardrobe be kept in perfect condition. To this end it is essential that a small sewing kit be included in the list of necessary articles.

A warm kimono of flannel is strongly recommended, for cold nights maintain the tradition of "sleeping every night under blankets" in camps of high elevation and close proximity to river, lake or sea-coast.

A rubber poncho and a pair of rubber boots are included on the "must" list of all well-known camps.

It is also required that every article be marked with the owner's full name on a name tape.

### The Reserve Costume

No matter how stimulating camp life, as lived from day to day, may prove to be, the great occasion arrives which sets the entire camp a-flutter—the day of the much-discussed invitation to visit a neighboring camp, or a near-by hotel. The "invitation costume," carefully put away upon arrival, is then brought forth. Actually, this outfit should be semi-formal in type. A gay printed silk dress, completed by a plain or matching jacket or coat, with a straw or



Joel Feder

An Ideal Camp Costume. It May Be Equally Well Worked-Out in Linen Crash or in Flannel. Corduroy and Mohair Are Other Materials Frequently Noted.

can be laid down for this requirement.

Should cold or damp weather prevail, however, the travel costume one has arrived in should be resorted to, and for this very reason it should express, however simply, a comprehensive planning, both as regard its colors and the fabric selection.

It may be well to quote from the sports-town catalogue of Abercrombie & Fitch, a widely known outfitting house in New York City, the prices of its special list of smart but not extreme coats, designed for such considerations as are here outlined:

Coat of imported tweed with scarf collar, full lined, in tan, brown and oxford, \$49.50.

Slip-on coat of Kasha, full lined, tan, navy, black, \$55.

Slip-on coat, raglan sleeve, full lined, tan and light or dark gray, \$65.

A three-piece suit of imported tweed, coat full lined with an overblouse of jersey in blue, tan or gray, \$85.

A three-piece knitted suit with pleated skirt and blouse in two-tone effect comes in marine-blue and hydrangea, almond and dark green, goose and brown, horizon-blue and marine at \$32.50.

Another attractive knitted suit, showing a border used at hem and sleeve cuffs comes in almond-green, marine-blue or cocoa, at \$19.50, with cardigan to match at \$10 extra. Inasmuch as this is one of the exclusive houses outfitting the sports-loving deb and subdeb, it is easy to find at shops of less importance, costumes of good looks at lower prices. However, these are quoted in order to establish a price level for high-grade productions.

Each camper must be supplied with bedding and bath necessities. The

list of these requirements should read:

- 1 pillow.
- 1 single sheets.
- 1 blanket.
- 1 comforter.
- 3 face towels.
- 2 laundry bags.
- 6 bath towels.
- 3 pillow slips.

Toilet articles are needed also, including soap, coat hangers, fountain pen, paper, jackknife are wanted.

An additional list of useful articles would read:

Camera, canteen, tennis racquet, tennis balls, knapsack, hockey stick, games, musical instruments.

Song books are good companions for protracted periods indoors and should go into the steamer trunk, the only trunk accepted by the major camps.

[This article will be followed next week by one on making the camp outfit at home.]

## Changeable Straps

Footwear now has its smart accessories, especially in the vogue for color contrast. An ingenious manufacturer to meet this demand is putting out exchangeable straps for dressy shoes so that in a twinkling, one's shoe straps match the color scheme of the costume. These separate straps are especially designed for pumps of patent leather, white or beige kid and come in such modish colorings as Tokio-red, turquoise, jade, rose and bright navy blue. Other shades may be ordered as well as more elaborate straps with jeweled buckles, all quickly and securely adjustable to any pump of the same type.

The lapels of severely tailored coats are pinned flat with jewels in floral designs.

## Good Housekeeping Institute

**Recommends** Proper arrangement of foods in your refrigerator, and protection. There is a big difference—to get the most good out of your refrigerator are you using both KVP Refrigerator Papers?

There's Household Parchment for cooking and for wrapping all greasy, moist and wet foods—it's boil-proof—it wears—use it again and again. KVP Heavy Waxed Paper "Cutter Box" seals tight (one sheet will do)—keeps the moisture in or keeps the moisture out as desired. Remember, all foods should not be wrapped in Waxed Paper—for 100% results use the famous pair of KVP food wrapping and cooking papers.

Try your Grocer, Stationer, Hardware, Department Store and Neighborhood Merchant first; if they cannot serve you, KVP will pay the parcel post.

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# "Blue-Print of Prosperity" Carries Results of Year's Study of American Business

(Continued from Page 1)

each year over railways and waterways more than 1,500,000 tons of freight; thronged the highways with 25,000,000 automobiles; carried electricity to 17,000,000 homes; sent each year 3,750,000 children to high school, and more than 1,000,000 young men and women to college; and fed, clothed, housed and amused the 120,000,000 persons who occupy our twentieth part of the habitable area of the earth.

There has been a swift increase in the use of power in the period, the committee finds, and this has been matched with an acceleration in the employment of financial credit.

There has been a steadily mounting level of wages, and cost of living that remained nearly stationary.

## A Fundamental Development

A "fundamental development" has been the conscious application of the theory of high wages and low costs. As a result of all these things, there has come about an increase in the volume of production and a corresponding increase in the consuming power of the American people.

Better regulating of supply to keep pace with demand is credited by the committee to the fact that the United States prosperity in recent years and the report declares further effort to maintain the equilibrium between consumption and production is a necessity if progress is to continue.

The American nation, the Hoover committee finds, has reached a point where it is steadily less concerned with the primary wants of food, clothing and shelter, and is turning instead to satisfy more complicated wants of leisure and culture.

## Detailed Studies Prepared

Supplementing the committee report and furnishing the basis for many of its conclusions are detailed studies covering various phases of the survey and prepared by leading economists. These papers were outlined as follows:

Introduction by Edwin F. Gay: Foreign Opinions; Historical Parallels. Chapter 1—Changes in Consumption and the Standard of Living, by Leo Wolman. Chapter 2—Industry: Part 1, New and Old Industries, by Dexter S. Kimball. Part 2, Technical Changes in Manufacturing Industries, by L. P. Alford. Part 3, The Changing Structure of Industry, by Willard L. Thorp. Chapter 3—Construction, by John M. Gries. Chapter 4—Transportation: Part 1, Railroads, by William L. Cunningham. Part 2, Shipping, by E. S. Greig. Chapter 5—Marketing, by Melvin T. Copeland. Chapter 6—Labor, by Leo Wolman. Chapter 7—Management, by Henry S. Dennison. Chapter 8—Agriculture, by Edwin G. Nourse. Chapter 9—Price Movements and Related Industrial Changes, by Frederick C. Mills. Chapter 10—Money and Credit, and Their Effect on Business, by O. M. W. Sprague and W. Randolph Burgess. Chapter 11—Foreign Markets and Foreign Credits, by James Harvey Rogers. Chapter 12—The National Income and Its Distribution, by Morris A. Copeland. A Review by Wesley C. Mitchell. The report follows:

## Section I

Acceleration rather than structural change is the key to an understanding of our recent economic developments. Gradually the fact emerged during the course of this survey that the distinctive character of the years from 1922 to 1929 was less to fundamental change than to intensified activity.

Forty years ago David A. Wells wrote his "Recent Economic Changes," showing that the quarter century which ended in 1899 was a period of "profound economic changes," which he described as "unquestionably more important and varied than during any former corresponding period of the world's history."

Every generation believes itself to be on the verge of a new economic era, an era of fundamental change, but the longer the committee deliberated, the more evident it became that the novel changes of the period covered by the present survey rested chiefly in the fact that developments such as formerly affected our old industries have been recurring in our new industries. The changes have not been in structure but in speed and spread.

Invention is not a new art. Transportation and communication are not new services. The facilitating function of finance is older than the coinage. Agriculture is as ancient as history. Competition is not a new phenomenon. None of the changes in distribution on which emphasis has been laid in the last few years has been new. The changes have been in old; sudden changes in style and demand are familiar; there is no new principle in installment selling; cooperative marketing is no modern discovery; the chain-store movement dates back at least twenty-five years. But the breadth and scale and "tempo" of recent developments give them new importance.

## Recent Developments

The increased supply of power and its wider uses; the multiplication by man of his strength and skill through machinery; the expert division and arrangement of work in mines and factories, on the farms and in the trades, so that production per man-hour of effort has risen to new heights; the quickening of the instrumentalities through the use of a constantly widening proportion of our people—all these represent an accumulation of forces which have long been at work.

The committee, like other observers, was early impressed by the degree of economic activity in these seven years. It was struck by the outpouring of energy which piled up skyscrapers in scores of cities; knifed the 48 states together with 20,000 miles of airways; moved each year over railways and waterways more than 1,500,000,000 tons of freight; thronged the highways with 25,000,000 automobiles; carried electricity to 17,000,000 homes; sent each year 3,750,000 children to high school and more than 1,000,000 young men and women to college; and fed, clothed,

and amused the 120,000,000 persons who occupy our twentieth of the habitable area of the earth.

But while the period from 1922 to 1929 has been one of intense activity, the committee noted that this activity has been "spotty." Certain groups have been more active than others, certain industries busier than their neighbor industries, and certain geographical areas more prosperous than other areas.

While rayon manufacturers have worked at top speed, cotton mills have been on part time; while the silk hosiery industry, the women's shoe trade and the fur business have been active, there has been depression in the woolen and worsted industry; grain growers have been prosperous, but dairymen have been depressed. Costly mining has been in difficulties, and classes of wholesalers and retailers have been under grave economic pressure. Progress has been made toward more stable employment in seasonal industries, yet "technological unemployment," resulting from the displacement of workers by improved machinery and methods, has attracted attention.

## Geographical Differences

Geographical differences also were noted. The Pacific states have made extraordinary advances; the South has rapidly developed as a manufacturing area; the east north-central division has grown; while the New England States, and to some extent the middle Atlantic States, have developed less rapidly and have experienced some difficulties in adapting their older industries to new conditions.

However, in spite of this variability, the difference in activity as between groups and areas and industries, the rising standard of living characteristic of this period was widespread and has reached the highest of national history. Participation by the people as a whole in many of the benefits of increased productivity, which of itself varied as between different groups and geographical areas, has been one of the marked characteristics of the period. While industrial, agricultural and commercial activity has been "spotty," the broad social advantages of our accelerated activity flowed by Leo Wolman the land.

For example, the highway-building programs throughout the nation were not limited to the intensely active areas; good roads were extended in all directions, serving the whole population. The automobile has aided for educational advantages, radio entertainment, personal mobility made possible by low-priced motor cars, swift and dependable transportation and communication and numerous other facilities making for comfort and well-being, beyond the elemental requirements of food, clothing and shelter.

This spread of higher living standards has been characteristic of our national life practically throughout its history. As a phenomenon it is not new, but in its degree and scope it has taken on a new importance.

Characteristic also has been the rise in the use of power—three and four quarters the faster than the growth in population—and the extent to which power has been made readily available not alone for driving tools of increasing size and capacity but for a convenient diversity of purposes in the homes, in business enterprise and on the farm and in the home.

Factories no longer need cluster about the sources of power. Widespread interconnection between power plants, arising out of an increasing appreciation of the value of flexibility in power, and made possible by technical advances during recent years, has created huge reservoirs of power, so that abnormal conditions in one locality need not stop the wheels of industry.

## Meeting High Labor Costs

The increasing flexibility with which electricity can be delivered for power has enabled manufacturers and farmers to meet high labor costs by the application of power-driven machinery. Power has been made available to the farmer in the form of the flexible motor has penetrated into every section of the United States, including many rural areas. The survey shows that as a nation we have been able to meet high labor costs as all the rest of the world combined.

Through the subdivision of power the unskilled worker has become a skilled operator, multiplying his efficiency through the use of specialized automatic machinery and processes. Thus the unit cost of production has been reduced, the drudgery eliminated from much unskilled work and wages maintained or actually increased.

This acceleration of forces and its resultant rising standard of living have been facilitated by a continuing supply of funds.

One of the broadest of the sources from which capital and credit have been available and in the quickening demand of their use may be observed again the changes in speed and spread of our recent economic activity.

In former periods the savings funds of the American people were not alone adequate for our capital requirements. In periods of business expansion the demand for funds pressed heavily upon the supply.

The reverse has been found to be true in the period under review. For the larger part of this period not only the earnings and savings of the people supplied the additional capital for financing the rapid development of industry, but in addition they furnished several billions of dollars for loans to foreign countries.

## Increase in Shareholders

Stimulated by the urge for funds to finance the vast production program of the United States during the World War, the number of shareholders in the country's business enterprises has, it is estimated, grown from about 2,000,000 to about 17,000,000; and out of increasing incomes these investors have continued to pour their savings into the stream of credit.

During the later months of the period covered by the survey a new tendency has been observed. Investors, as well as a large body of speculators, have invested through the stock exchanges not only their savings but the proceeds of loans secured through banks and brokers, until the credit structure of the country has been sufficiently weighted to indicate credit stringency, resulting in an abnormally high rate for call money and an appreciable increase in the rate of interest for business purposes.

The consequences of this process cannot be measured at this time, but they are factors in the problem of maintaining economic advance which will be touched on later in this report.

Meanwhile industry has been able to reduce its requirements for short-term credits from the banks through the use of securities. The preference for permanent methods of financing business is reflected in the relatively small increase in commercial loans of banks in recent years, as contrasted with the increase in the volume of production. Some years stand out more conspicuously than others; 1922 and 1923 show minor recessions; but the period as a whole has been notably consistent.

Since 1922 primary production has been increasing 3.5 per cent a year; manufacturing, 4 per cent a year; transportation, 4 per cent. Taking 1919, a year of fair harvests, as a base, crop production in 1922 was 102; in 1925, 104; in 1928, 105.

There have been prosperous periods in the past which may have surpassed these rates of increase, but none so far as the committee can learn which has shown such a rapid increase in productivity per man-hour. Notwithstanding the reductions in hours of labor, per capita productivity is nearly 60 per cent greater than it was toward the close of the nineteenth century. The increase in per capita productivity in manufacturing from 1922 to 1925 was 35 per cent; the productivity of farm workers has increased at a rate probably never before achieved.

## Faster Turnover of Credit

There has also been an increase in the velocity of the turnover of credit, due to improved transportation and communication, scientific control of inventories, the continuation of the simplification movement and our accelerated pace of economic activity. Business has thus developed a new degree of economy in the use of credit, which may be set down as another characteristic of the period.

## Section II

The period under review is perhaps too brief for a definite judgment, and we are as yet too close in point of time to get an accurate perspective, but the committee feels that in the field of price relationships, wages and the cost of living is to be found one of the striking and significant developments revealed by the survey, and one which more than any other gives these years their distinctive character.

Contrasting two periods of our comparatively recent economic history will perhaps serve to make clear the significance of these factors. According to the best available statistics, in the period between 1896 and 1913 the wholesale price level rose on the average 2.3 per cent a year, but wages rose only a little more, so that their purchasing power advanced only 0.5 per cent a year. In the period between 1922 and 1927 prices declined on the average 0.1 per cent per year, while the purchasing power of wages rose 2.1 per cent a year.

Later period the fortunate synchronizing of a high wage level and a stationary cost of living created a phenomenon, new in degree, which had widespread influence on the economic situation, and which will bear study in its details.

The increasing tendency toward price stability, both as between classes of commodities and in the price experience of individual commodities, was a characteristic of the period under review, tending toward a more equitable basis of exchange of products among the various groups.

Price fluctuations seem to have been held within narrow limits during the period by a combination of factors: A more complete background of statistical information, making possible better judgment regarding supply and demand on the part both of producers and consumers; the more complete and effective stable cost of living, referred to at the beginning of this section.

Closely related to the increased products is the consumption of leisure. It is during the period covered by the survey that the conception of leisure as "consumable" began to be realized upon in business in a practical way and on a broad scale. It began to be recognized, not only for the consumer, but for the producer, that leisure was a "consumable," but that people cannot "consume" leisure without consuming goods and services, and that leisure which results from an increasing man-hour productivity helps to create new needs and new broader markets.

The increase in leisure in the fine arts and in science; the increased sales of books and magazines; the increase in foreign travel; the growing interest and participation in sports of all kinds; the domestic pilgrimages of some 40,000,000 motor tourists who use more than 2000 tourist camps; the greatly increased enrollment in our high schools and colleges; the motion-picture theaters and the radio have all reflected the uses of increasing leisure.

During the period covered by the survey the trend toward increased leisure received a considerable impetus. The work week was shortened in the factory by better planning and modern machinery, and the workday was shortened in the home by the increased use of time and labor saving appliances and services.

## Utilization of Leisure

Few of the current economic developments have made such widespread changes in our national life or promise so much for the future as the utilization of our increasing leisure.

The service functions are not new, but few of the developments revealed by the survey are of greater potential significance than the accelerated growth of our service industries, travel, education, recreation, insurance, communication; the facilities of hotels, restaurants, delicatessen stores, steam laundries, and public libraries, to mention but a few.

An evolution which has been going on for years, and which has been revealed as a mass movement. We now apply to many kinds of services the philosophy of large-scale production. We have integrated these services and organized them, and we have developed the new philosophy to such a degree in recent years that we now have what might be termed "mass services." These have helped to create a new standard of living, and have afforded employment for millions of workers crowded out of agriculture and the extractive and fabricating industries.

## "Mass Services" Developed

It was, in fact, the timely development of "mass services" which saved our country from a critical unemployment problem during recent years.

No serious cyclical fluctuations have characterized the period under review, so that the unemployment problem due to the business cycle has not been marked; but it has become evident that unemployment can arise as a result of industrial efficiency as

well as of inefficiency. In the latter case we have seasonal or intermittent unemployment; in the former case, the unemployment is "technological" unemployment resulting from the introduction of new machinery and processes.

The survey seems to indicate that the time has come to devote continuing attention, not only to the problems of cyclical unemployment but also to this newer problem of "technological" unemployment if we are to forestall hardship and uncertainty in the lives of the workers.

Where progress may be working an advantage to the people as a whole, it inevitably works temporary hardship upon certain classes, those skilled workers in a trade, for example, whose work is taken over by machines. This is a serious aspect of the problem of unemployment. It involves, in many instances, learning new trades, and, in most instances, the loss of time in securing new jobs. Yet from a long-range point of view, while it works hardship on those workers displaced by the introduction of machinery or improved processes, the social gain is real and permanent.

## Economic Transformations

Such economic transformations are not new. They are readjustments, due to the progressive needs of modern society and to the necessity of taking advantage of the modern developments in science. They have arisen in agriculture as well as in manufacturing and transportation, and have affected employers as well as employees. There is nothing new about these problems; the accelerated rate of readjustment is what has recently engaged the attention of wage earners and management.

And there is another factor which has contributed to the welding process, and to the economic advancement of the Nation: The broadening influence of America's creative minds, the minds of the leaders in government, education, in research, in management and in labor, in the press and in the professions. To their influence we have come to look in large measure for the maintenance of our economic balance.

While ours has been a period of great economic activity and of industrial productivity, and of a degree of economic stability which must be rated as high when we consider the readjustments in every department of economic life made necessary by the post-war crisis and by the need of transferring the economy to peace economy; and while America has a promising future, the outstanding fact which is illuminated by this survey is that we cannot maintain our economic advantage, or hope fully to realize our economic potentialities, unless we consciously accept the principle of equilibrium and apply it skillfully in every economic relation.

The forces that bear upon our economic relationships have always been sensitive. All parts of our economic structure, from the processes of making and of marketing to the facilitating functions of finance, are and have been interdependent and easily affected. And therein lies the danger of the economic principle of equilibrium, which we have developed in our national consumption habits, which in turn make possible large-scale production.

This fortuitous situation should be borne in mind as an important factor in both the rapid spread of which have characterized our recent economic development.

The balance which has been maintained between consumption and production is nowhere better shown than in the fact that the balance of trade has been maintained, and that there has been no striking increase of unemployment in a period marked by the broadest technological advancement which we have yet known.

## Reciprocal Benefits

Perhaps the deepest economic significance of the new situation lies, not in the rapidity with which the service industries have grown and have become integrated, nor in the universality of their spread, but in the fact that the situation which they have created is reciprocal. Our increasing standard of living is not participated in only by those who produce our food, clothing and shelter, but has flowed back to those in the service industries. The population as a whole can enjoy the rising standard of living which has come in over the radio, the press, the automobile and good roads, the schools, the colleges, parks, playgrounds and the myriad other facilities for comfortable existence and cultural development.

Our ancestors came to these shores with few tools and little organization to fight nature for a livelihood. Their descendants have developed a new and peculiarly American way of life, in which services have come to rank with other forms of production as a major economic factor.

## "Wants Almost Insatiable"

The survey has proved conclusively what has long been held theoretically to be true, that wants are almost insatiable; that one want satisfied makes way for another. The conclusion of the survey is that we have a boundless field before us; that there are new wants which will make way endlessly for newer wants, as fast as they are satisfied.

And we have the power to produce and the capacity to distribute between the producing and consuming groups. We have communication to speed and spread the influence of ideas. We have swift and dependable means of transport, and we have an educational system which is steadily raising standards and improving tastes. We have the sciences and arts to help us. We have a great national opportunity.

It is upon the development of the economic side of our national life, through invention and discovery of new industries and new callings, an illustration of the potentialities of further lifting the national standard of living, without developing any other invention or discovery, and without creating a new want, can be drawn from a single industry—that of electrical appliances.

In homes wired for electricity is a different economic unit from one which is not wired. Each such home, whether in city or country, can take advantage of electricity for lighting, and for a warm and comfortable atmosphere, and for an available water at convenient spots for domestic and farm uses.

## A Survey of Homes

A survey of city and village homes indicates the use of electricity for many additional applications of light, heat, and power. In 1928, apparently a large percentage of the homes wired for electricity had electric flatirons; less than one-third of them had washing machines; slightly over one-third of them had vacuum cleaners; less than 5 per cent had electrical refrigerators. We are far from the saturation point in connection with any of these devices.

To take one other example, there is perhaps no more dramatic illustration of a rising standard of living than the growth and development of radio in recent years. This newest application of electricity has found its way into millions of homes. On Jan. 1, 1928, there were 7,500,000 sets in use. Yet about 70 per cent of American homes are still without the radio.

We seem only to have touched the fringe of our potentialities.

## Section III

Many influences have been at work during the period covered by the survey welding the people of the United States into a new solidarity of thought and action. The telephone and telegraph, the automobile, the radio and the railroads form lines of communication which have brought together East and West, South and North.

Other and less tangible influences reaching further into the past, but accelerated and strengthened by the experiences of the World War, have also contributed to our solidarity. Economic reorganization; the co-operation of business leaders, economic experts and the government in the general spread of information; the growth of trade associations; the co-operation of labor to increase productivity; the restriction of immigration—all of these have grown in importance in peace after their stimulation by the war.

Making for solidarity has been popular education, which has increased amazingly. We are spending \$2,500,000,000 each year on public and private education, an increase of \$500,000,000 in the last five years. We are spending nearly \$50 per year in little more than 10 years.

And there is another factor which has contributed to the welding process, and to the economic advancement of the Nation: The broadening influence of America's creative minds, the minds of the leaders in government, education, in research, in management and in labor, in the press and in the professions. To their influence we have come to look in large measure for the maintenance of our economic balance.

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In homes wired for electricity is a different economic unit from one which is not wired. Each such home, whether in city or country, can take advantage of electricity for lighting, and for a warm and comfortable atmosphere, and for an available water at convenient spots for domestic and farm uses.

A survey of city and village homes indicates the use of electricity for many additional applications of light, heat, and power. In 1928, apparently a large percentage of the homes wired for electricity had electric flatirons; less than one-third of them had washing machines; slightly over one-third of them had vacuum cleaners; less than 5 per cent had electrical refrigerators. We are far from the saturation point in connection with any of these devices.

To take one other example, there is perhaps no more dramatic illustration of a rising standard of living than the growth and development of radio in recent years. This newest application of electricity has found its way into millions of homes. On Jan. 1, 1928, there were 7,500,000 sets in use. Yet about 70 per cent of American homes are still without the radio.

We seem only to have touched the fringe of our potentialities.

Where progress may be working an advantage to the people as a whole, it inevitably works temporary hardship upon certain classes, those skilled workers in a trade, for example, whose work is taken over by machines. This is a serious aspect of the problem of unemployment. It involves, in many instances, learning new trades, and, in most instances, the loss of time in securing new jobs. Yet from a long-range point of view, while it works hardship on those workers displaced by the introduction of machinery or improved processes, the social gain is real and permanent.

And there is another factor which has contributed to the welding process, and to the economic advancement of the Nation: The broadening influence of America's creative minds, the minds of the leaders in government, education, in research, in management and in labor, in the press and in the professions. To their influence we have come to look in large measure for the maintenance of our economic balance.

While ours has been a period of great economic activity and of industrial productivity, and of a degree of economic stability which must be rated as high when we consider the readjustments in every department of economic life made necessary by the post-war crisis and by the need of transferring the economy to peace economy; and while America has a promising future, the outstanding fact which is illuminated by this survey is that we cannot maintain our economic advantage, or hope fully to realize our economic potentialities, unless we consciously accept the principle of equilibrium and apply it skillfully in every economic relation.

The forces that bear upon our economic relationships have always been sensitive. All parts of our economic structure, from the processes of making and of marketing to the facilitating functions of finance, are and have been interdependent and easily affected. And therein lies the danger of the economic principle of equilibrium, which we have developed in our national consumption habits, which in turn make possible large-scale production.

This fortuitous situation should be borne in mind as an important factor in both the rapid spread of which have characterized our recent economic development.

The balance which has been maintained between consumption and production is nowhere better shown than in the fact that the balance of trade has been maintained, and that there has been no striking increase of unemployment in a period marked by the broadest technological advancement which we have yet known.

Perhaps the deepest economic significance of the new situation lies, not in the rapidity with which the service industries have grown and have become integrated, nor in the universality of their spread, but in the fact that the situation which they have created is reciprocal. Our increasing standard of living is not participated in only by those who produce our food, clothing and shelter, but has flowed back to those in the service industries. The population as a whole can enjoy the rising standard of living which has come in over the radio, the press, the automobile and good roads, the schools, the colleges, parks, playgrounds and the myriad other facilities for comfortable existence and cultural development.

Our ancestors came to these shores with few tools and little organization to fight nature for a livelihood. Their descendants have developed a new and peculiarly American way of life, in which services have come to rank with other forms of production as a major economic factor.

The survey has proved conclusively what has long been held theoretically to be true, that wants are almost insatiable; that one want satisfied makes way for another. The conclusion of the survey is that we have a boundless field before us; that there are new wants which will make way endlessly for newer wants, as fast as they are satisfied.

And we have the power to produce and the capacity to distribute between the producing and consuming groups. We have communication to speed and spread the influence of ideas. We have swift and dependable means of transport, and we have an educational system which is steadily raising standards and improving tastes. We have the sciences and arts to help us. We have a great national opportunity.

It is upon the development of the economic side of our national life, through invention and discovery of new industries and new callings, an illustration of the potentialities of further lifting the national standard of living, without developing any other invention or discovery, and without creating a new want, can be drawn from a single industry—that of electrical appliances.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## "Ueber allen Gipfeln"

THIS line from Goethe's well-loved poem was chosen by Ernst Hartung as a title for a book of selections from the great man's work. Now, Gipfeln means "tree tops," or "mountain peaks," and the compiler doubtless intends to indicate that he has sought to choose only the highest and best of this poet's productions—that which soars above the peak of his general achievement. It must not be lost sight of that the compiler is consulting only his personal taste, and whether his opinion is unerring needs to be proved. Unquestionably another selection of the same author's poems could be compiled that would represent the material less and the aspiring more. Included here are numerous poems generally accepted as love songs to which Isaac Watts' plaint applies, when he laments, "that poetry, whose origin is divine, should be enslaved to . . . profaneness," and there is much that one could spare. The compiler's intent is good, however, and we bend with some interest to the flyleaf, where we read:

are painted window panes.  
Looking into the church from the market place,  
All looks dark and gloomy and grim,  
But after once you have entered in,  
Viewed this chapel's wealth at leisure,  
You will note gleams of brightest treasure,  
Of story and adornment's measure,  
That a noble aspect win.  
This, valued friends, will please the eye,  
Will raise the thought, and edify!

The first poem, entitled, "To my Mother," is an example:—  
Although no greetings and no letter came  
From me to you for days, harbor no doubt  
That perchance the fondness of a son  
Which tenderly I owe to you, has left  
my heart,—  
No, no more than could the rock that lies  
in the river bed  
Lies deeply anchored, be removed  
From its abode; although the floods  
May now with stormy rush pass over,  
And anon in gentle flow hide it from view.

No more does tenderness for you flee from my heart.  
Turning a few pages we come to the poem, entitled, "Luna," wherein the poet most uniquely begs of the moon,—  
Sister, thou, of lofty place,  
Gently through the heavens sailing—  
Misty sheen with silver veiling  
Flows around thy charming face. . . .

Searchingly across the land  
Roams thy gaze, afar and mighty;  
Raise, I pray, me up beside thee;  
Grant this fancy from thy hand.

Much of his correspondence Goethe carried on in rhyme. A six-page letter addressed to Friederike Oeser contains in charming expression all a prose letter could convey. In a collection of couplets he voices his appreciation of this friend's hospitality. Never, he confesses, has he found insight so keen, humor so sparkling, voices so harmonious, conversation as merry and as wise, friendship as sensible, or love so full of feeling, as at the home of his erstwhile hosts. Speaking reminiscently of his early morning walks at the estate he confesses that there he chased,—  
Many a rhyme, and many a butterfly,  
Both shy.  
And many rhymes, and every but, terfly  
Flew by  
The outstretched hand.

The rhymes which he had caught in those woods and meadows, beside brook and river, he fashioned into songs, and he begs his hostess to sing them sometimes in his memory when she visits their country paradise. This unique composition he concludes with these lines:  
And now, I think, the time has come to close;  
For, when one thus a realm of rhymes has written,  
The stream no longer freely flows.  
Turning more pages, one finds "A May Song"; "Heidenröschen"; "Erling"; famously rendered by Schumann-Heink; and "The Singer," known by heart to everyone who has been educated in Germany. "Immanu" cannot be passed over without a line:—  
Charming valley! And ever fertile grove!  
Greetings to you; and to the mountain ranches;  
Unfold for me your heavy laden  
Pour kindly shade upon me as I rove.  
Upon your gentle slopes pray let there be  
A new and youthful Eden opened up to me.

Truly, as one reads on, the interest grows. It is a journey of discovery. Here are the much quoted lines,  
Edel sei der Mensch,  
hilflich und gut!  
(Let man be noble, helpful and good; and, it continues, "For this alone distinguishes him from all beings known to us.")  
Dear to all hearts is the inquiry from "Mignon,"  
Kennst du das Land, wo die Zitronen blühen,  
Im dunklen Laub die Goldorangen glühen?  
(Knowest thou the land where lemons bloom and grow,  
Where hidden in dark foliage, oranges golden glow?)

Nor is there anything more refreshingly unique and beautiful than, "Cupid as Landscape Painter," a poem suitable for translation in full. Going through this volume in detail and at length, the admission forces itself to the front that here perhaps after all the cream is gathered, with just a small portion of lesser richness. Here, after all, is the legend of a master poet walking and talking with his disciples.

Ending the examination of these portions of a great man's work, one is impressed anew with the modesty of true genius, as evidenced in Goethe's own closing words:  
As the works of masters I behold,  
I see their worth and value unfold.—  
We are viewing the medley of my own,  
I dimly see what I might have done.  
E. M. C.

An Unpoetic Fruit  
We eat bananas not because we like them, but because they give us less trouble than any other fruit.

One has to peel an apple or a pear carefully, but the banana almost peels itself. . . . The banana, on the other hand, is free from nearly all the objections that can be taken to a fruit, except on the score of its taste. It is clean; it has neither pits nor core; it has a skin that comes off as easily as an overcoat; it can be eaten, if necessary, without the aid of a knife. . . . It may not have a single positive good quality; but it has all the negative good qualities. That is why it would be almost impossible to introduce it into a lyric poem. The church bells may chime the praises of oranges and lemons, but not the banana.

The literature of the banana, indeed, never rises above the level of low comedy. Compare the literature of the vine to the literature of the banana, and you will see at once the gulf that divides them. The apple appears in beautiful legend after beautiful legend, and the pear in nursery rhymes. Cherries are poets' fruits, and Browning brought even the lemon into poetry. But apart from "Have a banana" and "Yes, we have no bananas," the banana, I fancy, has not a single association with literature. Most of the fruits that come from the South and the sunshine bring to our imaginations the warmth of the South and the sunshine. A box of Persian dates takes us on a voyage to the East, and a cargo of oranges is a cargo of romance; but a bunch of bananas might as well have been grown in a London suburb for all the interest it has for us. All other fruits bring beauty before us; and when we say "plum-colored," "peach-colored," "apple-green," "orange," we are expressing pleasure. But no one ever used "banana-colored," as an adjective of praise. Even painters of still life, most easily pleased of men, ignore the banana. It is the plainest and least charming of the fruits. I am not sure that those native races are not right who boll it and eat it as a vegetable. It certainly looks like a vegetable and does not taste unlike one. . . . Nebuchadnezzar would certainly have preferred it to grass. Who else but Nebuchadnezzar could have agreed with the botanist who named the plant Musa sapientum, and who went so far as to call the very plantain Musa paradisiaca?—ROBERT LYND ("XY"), in "The Goldfish."

## To Labor

Shall you complain who feed the world?  
Who clothe the world,  
Who house the world?  
Shall you complain, who are the world,  
Of what the world may do?  
As from this hour  
You use your power,  
The world must follow you! . . .  
Then rise, as you never rose before,  
Nor hoped before,  
Nor dared before,  
And show, as you never showed before,  
The power that lies in you.  
Stand all as one!  
See justice done!  
Believe, and dare, and do!  
—CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN, Poems.



The Nile at Inundation.

## Beneficent Nile Water

THE annual overflow of the Nile, a topic of daily interest to the ancient Egyptians, is still one of the characteristic features of the land of the Pharaohs. In the old days much thought and labor were expended to insure widespread flooding of the cultivation, and canals were constructed even in those times for the purpose. Today, although the Assuan Dam, a network of canals and countless other conveniences of modern ingenuity provide for the maximum benefits to be received from the inundation, direct flooding by the overflow of the river is still the main resource of many parts of the country. Once a year the flat fields which lie at the foot of the Pyramids vanish beneath the waters; the vivid green of the crops gives place to the reflected glories of the sky in a vast lake, stretching away into the distance in both directions; while the villages become islands to which the "fellahin" must ferry in unseaworthy craft, named more as a compliment than a technical definition, "feluccas."

The palms standing up out of the water make a very attractive picture; and the little groups of native dwellings, huddled together on every slight eminence, are literally washed by waves. At the time of the rising of the waters the voices of myriads of frogs make themselves heard, day and night, audible far up on the desert behind the Pyramids. The individual voice of an exceptional vocalist can be picked out even at this distance. When the Nile reaches the requisite level there is enacted the ceremony of cutting the banks to let the waters flow over the fields, the descendant of a very ancient festival. Today it is celebrated by a display of fireworks in which the pouring of the waters is imitated in cascades of white fire to the accompaniment of loud cannon.

## Geneva

(Rue du Soleil Levant)

There is no sun that rises anywhere as reticent as in St. Peter's Square, till his slow torrent negligently reaches the slanting thoroughfare behind the beeches, down which he plunges in a racing flood to drench the town below with golden mud. But, when his tide has ebbed, the river-bed looks back to Calvin with a hint of red, to show that you remember how you won your name, small sister of the rising sun.  
—HUMBERT WOLFE, in "This Blind Rose."

## "Open thou mine eyes"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CERTAIN aspects of character or thought are frequently spoken of in terms usually applied to physical conditions. How often, for example, certain people are spoken of as blind to their opportunities; and if mortals are instructed in spiritual things, it will be seen that material belief, in all its manifestations, reversed, will be found the type and representative of verities priceless, eternal, and just at hand. Therefore, spiritual perception is that for which mortals need unceasingly to pray. "Lord, that I might receive—my sight."

The Psalmist expressed his conscious need of spiritual vision in the words, "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law." Ignorance of God's law and the belief of life and intelligence in matter are the procurers of all sin, disease, and discord; while spiritual perception unfolds the health and harmony of all true being. Challenging this ignorance, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 204, 205), "The error, which says that Soul is in body, Mind is in matter, and good is in evil, must unsay it and cease from such utterances; else God will continue to be hidden from humanity, and mortals will sin without knowing that they are sinning, will lean on matter instead of Spirit, stumble with lameness, drop with drunkenness, consume with disease,—all because of their blindness, their false sense concerning God and man."

When Paul was first convicted of his error in persecuting the followers of Jesus, he became suddenly blind and remained thus for three days, fasting and praying. Then the devout Ananias was divinely led to restore his vision. Mortals need to be aware of their ignorance of spiritual realities before they can become disaffected with materialism, and, consequently, be prepared for the needed healing.

In moments of seeming danger, prayer for spiritual perception will destroy the fear that hides God's ever present loving protection. We read in II Kings that when Elisha was surrounded by a hostile army seeking to take him prisoner, his servant exhibited extreme fear. Elisha said to him, "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be against us." Elisha prayed that the young man's eyes might be opened; and then the servant saw God's protection as "horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." This shows that spiritual perfection, harmony, and safety are everlasting facts of being, and are ever available to the enlightened understanding. Today Christian Science is again presenting this open vision to mankind, with glorious results.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

## The New Mexico Landscape

Tints of rich red appear in the steep carnelian hills, in the undulating sand hummocks, and in the striated bluffs topped with low-growing juniper. A dull red suffuses the walls of old adobe which glow under the touch of summer sun. Even the faded, scaly bark of upland cedar and the jagged branches of prairie shrubs display a touch of red, of burnt amber, and mauve. There are extensive dry areas in New Mexico which are known to the traveler as "the sandstone deserts." The juniper trees which sprawl over these sandstone bluffs have red wood—a color which is deep and permanent and not unlike the shade of the soil where firm roots cling. There are streaks of red in hills and banks as if an artist had smeared bright shades at random through a care-free land. The trunks of trees show splashes of red, and the tamarisk, which dangles bluish-green plumes over cool homes, shows touches of lavender and gold on its rounded bole.

Scarlet is conspicuous in drab western lands. Some of the cacti blossom have petals of scarlet, and some have mere shades of the color on bud and ripening fruit. Rare scarlet lilies stand out like gems among the dry grasses and brighten the high sunny mesas with their splendor. Scarlet larkspur beckons high above the plain from a dry arroyo. Scarlet blossoms open on the very tips of thorny ocotillo as if they had been added as gay banners to the upright wands.

Outstanding shades of blue are also to be found in the landscape of New Mexico: the turquoise-colored sky is a salient feature of this section of the West, and the mountains, which may be miles away, appear to be near at hand and of a warm hue which differs from the steel blue of northern mountains. Hardy thistles open under the warm sky, and from afar, they seem strangely blue. Wild asters in neighborly clusters carpet the earth with blue; hyacinths, which open early along hot foothills, have sky-blue umbels.

The landscape at evening time in New Mexico is at the height of its beauty. The sun, in a final burst of crimson splendor glides the red sandstone country with burning colors. The blue mountains pass through the whole range of beautiful twilight colors and change from amethyst to the deep purple of evening. The gray-green leaves of the juniper are rimmed with molten gold and the green cottonwoods and aspens twinkle and murmur with the light breezes which whisper over the land at the close of day. Every thicket and tree glows and brightens at sunset as if illuminated from within. The sprays of bloom on the tamarisk trees catch the tinge of red earth walls, while the yellow, the ochre, and the pink of the hills appear intensified in the changing light.

A vivid picture from memory was of three Indians who journeyed over the radiant land on horseback in the late afternoon. They seemed to be washed in a flood of golden sunshine which touched lovingly the dark faces, the turquoise-studded silver bracelets and ornaments; the bright-hued blankets and the dun-colored horses.

## "Apri gli occhi miei"

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NOI spesso parliamo di certi aspetti del carattere o del pensiero in termini che generalmente si applicano a condizioni fisiche. Così, per esempio, diciamo che alcuni sono ciechi alle opportunità che loro si offrono, o che sono ciechi al loro difetto. Non è però ammesso ugualmente in generale, che l'umanità sia in genere in uno stato di cecità spirituale, che è la causa di tutte le discordie e di tutte le malattie, e che la sola cura per queste tenebre di credenza è una cura mentale che può essere permanente solo quando la luce della Verità divina aleggia nella coscienza umana.

Quando il cieco Bartimeo, seduto lungo la via, gridò a Gesù che passava: "Figliuol di Davide, abbi pietà di me!", e Gesù lo interrogò: "Che vuoi tu ch'io ti faccia?", la risposta che egli diede fu l'espressione di un bisogno umano universale: "Rabboni, che lo ricoveri la vista." In quel momento il pensiero dominante di Bartimeo era per il recupero della vista materiale; ma il suo riconoscimento che Gesù fosse un discendente di Davide, mostrava che egli credeva in certo modo che Gesù fosse il Messia che come avevano da lungo tempo annunciato i profeti, doveva venire dalla stirpe davidica. Fu questa fede che lo rese capace di rispondere alla chiamata di Gesù. Noi leggiamo infatti, che "egli, gettatosi d'addosso la sua veste, si levò, e venne a Gesù", e fu guarito.

Cosa era questa veste che Bartimeo buttò via? Probabilmente, egli pensò che le pieghe dell'ampio mantello gli sarebbero state d'impaccio nel correre in fretta alla chiamata di Gesù; ma non si potrebbe così interpretare come un simbolo degli impacci da cui ogni mortale deve liberarsi per ricevere la sola vera vista, cioè la percezione spirituale? La veste voluminosa delle credenze mortali, dell'ostinazione nella propria volontà, del pregiudizio e della paura, impedisce il progresso dell'umanità e la tiene legata al sogno di Adamo, ossia, alle tenebre che nascondono l'amore di Dio e le Sue abbondanti manifestazioni verso i Suoi figli. È forse imperfetta la creazione di Dio, oppure mancante di qualcosa di essenziale? No. Dio crea e mantiene perfetto il Suo universo, incluso l'uomo a Sua immagine e stigmilanza; ma i mortali non capiscono ciò, perché l'ignoranza della Verità li rende ciechi alle grandi possibilità che sono attualmente inerenti nell'uomo quale riflesso di Dio. Dovunque gli uomini si trovino, l'armonia spirituale, l'abbondanza e la vita sono attualmente vere possessioni dell'uomo. Dio è sempre presente, e l'uomo è sempre l'oggetto che riceve il Suo amore.

Mrs. Eddy, la Scrittrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, dice nei "Miscellaneous Writings" (pag. 60, 61): "Ogni credenza materiale suggerisce l'esistenza di una realtà spirituale; e se i mortali sono istrutti nelle cose spirituali, vedranno che quando invertono le credenze materiali in tutte le loro manifestazioni, esse appariranno come il tipo rappresentativo di verità senza prezzo, eterne, e vicine a noi." E perciò la cosa per cui i mortali hanno

bisogno di pregare incessantemente è questa percezione spirituale: "Rabboni, che lo ricoveri la vista."

Il Salmistà esprime il suo bisogno cosciente di visione spirituale nelle parole: "Apri gli occhi miei, e io riguarderò le meraviglie della tua Legge". L'ignoranza della legge di Dio e la credenza che vi sia vita ed intelligenza nella materia, sono la causa di ogni peccato, malattia e discordia; mentre la percezione spirituale sviluppa la salute e l'armonia di ogni vero essere. Sfidando tale ignoranza, Mrs. Eddy scrive in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 204, 205): "L'errore che afferma che l'Anima è nel corpo, la Mente nella materia, ed il bene nel male, deve disdirsi e cessare da tali affermazioni; altrimenti Dio continuerà ad essere nascosto all'umanità, ed i mortali continueranno a peccare senza saperlo che peccano, si appoggeranno sulla materia anziché sullo Spirito, inceppieranno come stolti, cadranno come ubriachi, saranno consumati da malattie, tutto per la loro cecità e il loro falso senso circa Dio e l'uomo."

Quando San Paolo fu dapprima convinto del suo errore nel perseguire i seguaci di Gesù, divenne subitaneamente cieco e tale rimase per tre giorni, digiunando e pregando. Quindi il devoto Anania fu ispirato, da Dio a restituirgli la vista. Gli mortali devono acquistare la coscienza della loro ignoranza delle realtà spirituali prima di divenire malcontenti del materialismo e per conseguenza di essere preparati a ricevere la guarigione necessaria.

Nel momento in cui sembra che un pericolo è imminente, la preghiera per ottenere la percezione spirituale distrugge la paura che nasconde la protezione di Dio sempre amorosa e presente. Noi leggiamo nel Secondo Libro del Re, che quando Eliseo era circondato da un esercito ostile che cercava di farlo prigioniero, il suo servitore mostrò un'estrema paura. Eliseo gli disse: "Non temere; perché più sono quelli che son con noi, che quelli che son con loro". Eliseo pregò affinché gli occhi del giovane fossero aperti; ed allora il servitore vide la protezione di Dio come "cavalli . . . e carri di fuoco, intorno ad Eliseo". Ciò dimostra che la perfezione spirituale, l'armonia, e la sicurezza sono fatti costanti e sono sempre raggiungibili per coloro che possiedono una illuminata comprensione. La Scienza Cristiana presenta oggi di nuovo questa larga visione all'umanità con risultati gloriosi.

## Lilacs at the Door

Lilacs Vowed to be fragrant hedges Around the walls of home— That a traveler long-spent Reaching his humble grasp Toward the longed-for end of search, Encountering your firm fresh cones' Pure scent (As of memory unbetrayed)— May know the lift of his threshold But a few green paces off.  
—MICHAEL STRANGE, in "Selected Poems."

## An Old Orchard in Spring

Now is the time when gray old orchards wear  
The raiment of the spring; sun-steeped they dream  
By lonely ruins, so bright with bloom their seem  
Like trees made holy by Arcadian air  
Down fragrant aisles our mortal feet may share  
The wind moves gently, cloudy branches teem  
With petals tinted in a color scheme  
That rivals dawn in skies with June-time fair.

The drowsy murmur of the laden boughs  
Drifts through the sunshine's golden silences,  
An undertone of peace and happiness.  
So with her magic touch the springtime frees  
Imprisoned beauty where no beauty lies  
Till earth once more is clad with loveliness!  
—ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

## Paint on His Fingers, Paint on His Clothes

Of all the Shakespeare's intimate friends, H. B. Brabazon struck me as the most original. I never met a more delightful personality; no wonder Mimie said: "There's no one like dear Brabzy." . . . Mimie told me how strongly he had influenced her. "He taught me to sketch, and he taught me to read music," she said. She described how he, an old man, would walk along the shore at Hastings on a fine day, singing at the top of his voice, snapping his fingers, and crying to his companions, "Paint, paint, no matter how." Beauty exalted him, and when his dreamy blue eyes saw light and color they flashed with fire, and he became young again. . . . Love of colour often goes with love of sound, and Brabazon loved music, and played much as he painted. He delighted in splashes of sound, just as he revelled in splashes of colour. Whenever he played duets he immediately seized both pedals and jammed them down at once, sometimes producing enchanting effects of sound by these illicit means. Mimie often described scenes when she was playing with him in his house in Sussex. He always hated fixed meals and all regularity, and if he happened to be painting or playing duets, he would utterly ignore the dinner gong, pay no attention to the clock, and would order sharply, while he pressed down the pedals, "Paint, paint, no matter how." Mimie said that if he had not been fetched he would never have come to meals at all. . . .

Long before I saw him I heard endless stories about Brabzy. His friends loved his vagueness and absent-mindedness, and enjoyed indulging in a gentle laugh at his expense. I soon heard of his going to stay a week at a country house with only a bundle of paint brushes in his hand, and when he was asked if he had lost his luggage, replying, gazing fondly at the paint brushes, "Certainly not. I have brought all I shall want." I heard, too, of his untidiness. Mimie repeated:

"Ride-a-cock horse to Charing Cross,  
Where you'll find Brabzy painting  
of course;  
Paint on his fingers, and paint on  
For Brabzy flings oil-paint wherever  
he goes."

Mrs. Shakespeare endorsed the cruel little rhyme by telling me how one afternoon she had gone to a smart Art Home with him. It was so smart an affair that he had actually taken the trouble to write a note beforehand, exhorting her to wear her best, and Mrs. Shakespeare accordingly she kept for special occasions. Brabazon arrived rather late, and was preparing to hurry her off immediately when her eye fell upon his coat. "Fifteen," she cried, pointing dramatically, "this, after telling me to wear my best clothes! No, my dear friend, I can't go with you like this. Do you know that your coat is red, blue and yellow?" "Pooh!" said Brabazon, looking down at his coat for the first time, and remaining quite unmoved by the fearsome spectacle. "Pooh! What of that? I believe I may have been working in it this morning. It won't matter at all."

I had heard so many stories of this kind, that the first time I met him it was a complete disappointment to find that he was beautifully turned out in a black coat without even a smudge of paint about it. He was a most distinguished-looking old man, with a tall, thin figure, white hair, and lovely manners.—EVA DUCAT, in "Another Way of Music."

## Deus

We come and go, as the breezes blow,  
But whence or where  
Hath ne'er been told in the legends old  
By the dreaming seer.

And the languid leaves,  
The rattling hail on the burnished mail  
Of the serried sheaves,  
The silent snow on the wintry brow  
Of the aged year.

Wends each his way in the track of day  
But still as the fog in the dismal bog  
Where the fitting flowers  
Of the spectral lamp lights the marshes damp,  
With a flash unseen  
We drip through the night from the starlight bright,  
On the sleeping flowers,  
And deep in their breast is our per-fumed rest

Through the darkened hours:  
But again with the day we are up and away  
With our stolen days,  
To paint all the shrouds of the drifting clouds  
In the eastern skies,  
—JOHN B. TAMB, in "Lyrics."

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by  
MARY BAKER EDDY  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,  
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
EDITORIAL BOARD  
If the editors of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:  
One year, \$4.50  
Six months, \$2.50  
Three months, \$1.50  
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remitting copies of the Monitor is as follows:  
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23 to 30 days, . . . . . 4 cents  
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NEWS OFFICES  
WASHINGTON: 1251-1257 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.  
NEW YORK: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.  
CHICAGO: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco  
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Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.  
Sole Publishers of: DOMESTIC  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL  
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
THE HARMONY OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
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# HIGHER MONEY CHECKS STOCK MARKET RISE

## Good Advances Early Recorded Followed by Sharp Reaction

NEW YORK (AP)—High call money rates again proved an insurmountable barrier to speculators for the advance in today's stock market.

Although the recovery in prices, which set in late yesterday, was resumed at the opening of today's market and continued in the face of a renewal rate of 10 per cent for call money, the subsequent advance in the rate to 12 per cent due to the heavy withdrawals of funds for mid-month disbursements, caused a renewal of selling pressure.

Recent strength of the so-called "Morgan stocks," particularly General Electric, and the unusual assurances from Washington that no increase in the New York Federal Reserve Bank rate was likely this week, tended to revive speculative confidence in the market which had been badly shaken by the scarcity of call money.

Pools succeeded in marking up about a score of issues to new high levels in the early flurry of buying to day, but the small speculators were reluctant to follow up the advance.

The day's market was characterized by a small drop in crude oil production was reported last week. The weekly steel trade reviews indicated that steel consumption was being maintained at high levels. Iron Age states: "The momentum of steel production and demand is a source of surprise to both sellers and buyers. Mills continue to operate virtually at capacity, and, if the rate of output does not equal that of March or April, it is because shutdowns for repairs are more frequent."

**Market Closes Heavy**  
Standard Oil of New Jersey declared an extra dividend of 25 cents, compared with 12 1/2 cents previously, and Prairie Pipe Line declared an extra of 50 cents. Another 25-cent extra also was declared on Sinclair.

Packard was the leader chosen by the bull forces, soaring more than 6 points to 150, on account of points in the low record high established in January. Chrysler and Marmon each ran up 3 points before the market succumbed to selling pressure.

General Electric, which is expected to split up its stock, moved up 4 points to a new peak at 28, and then slumped to 27 1/2. Deloitte, Hershey, insurance, Hershey Chocolate, North American and Frank G. Shattuck all moved into new high points.

Establishment of new high records by the Missouri Pacific issues and a drop of 3 1/2 points in Canadian Pacific divided interest in the rail group.

The reported liquidation of a large pool in the copper stocks at a substantial loss, brought fresh selling into the metal stocks, shinking Dodge and American Metals, Phelps and other metal issues.

Selling pressure was acute against such issues as Commonwealth Power, Wright Aeronautical, Radio, U. S. Steel, American Can and Electric Auto Life.

Buying of Packard sent the stock to a new high at 153 1/2. General Electric got up to a new high of 28 1/2, but the general upward movement was halted when late borrowers came to pay 12 per cent call loans. Much of the early advance was whittled down as selling pressure grew, and several pivotal industrials were forced well below yesterday's closing.

The close was heavy. Sales approximated 3,400,000 shares.

**Bonds Irregular**  
The bond market displayed a little better tone than the early trading to day, although irregularity continued to rule in face of the current credit stringency, as expressed in a higher renewal rate for call loans.

The active convertibles, with stocks, were steady at the opening of the market, but the confidence of traders was shaken by the advance in demand rates.

The recently listed Missouri Pacific 5 1/2s again featured the stock privilege group. As the stock moved into new high ground, demand for the bonds increased, and they rose to a new high at 104, a gain of a point, on sales exceeding \$500,000 par value.

The new American Telephone 4 1/2s recovered a bid after their opening with the rest of the convertibles the last few days. Such issues as International Telephone and Electric and I. G. Chemical 5 1/2s, while still actively traded, made little headway.

Demand for short-term investments was too dull to cause any pronounced fluctuations, except where special conditions developed. Among the better grade rails, the Erie Railway 4 1/2s gained more than a point. U. S. Rubber 5s sold off a point.

Reflecting the tightness of the money market, United States Government issues were soft. Foreign loans were fairly steady, with turnover prominent in French government issues. Chinese Government Railway 5s, an inactive issue, came to life with a rise of more than a point.

Meanwhile, the municipal market was reported to be maintaining its improvement of recent weeks, and some major financing by large cities is expected to appear soon. Many cities which have resorted to short term notes and other means of financing are said to be anxious to place some long-term issues on the market.

## Markets at a Glance

### NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; Packard and General Electric again advance against money trend.  
Bonds: Irregular; convertibles react on tighter money.

Curb: Irregular; Electric Investors at new high.  
Foreign exchanges: Easy; sterling easier.  
Cotton: Irregular; favorable weather and high money.

Sugar: Lower; trade selling.

Wheat: Easy; favorable weather.

Corn: Easy; bearish Argentine reports.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Lower.

## GRAIN MARKET IS GENERALLY EASIER

CHICAGO (AP)—Reports of auspicious winter for domestic wheat, especially in Oklahoma, led to an early setback in wheat prices today. On the down side, though, buyers enlarged and considerable notice was taken of increasing advices pointing to damage in soft wheat states.

Opening at 3 1/2 decline to 3 1/4 advance, wheat later showed downturns all around. Corn, oats and provisions were likewise easier, with corn starting 1/2 off to 3/4 advance, and subsequently undergoing a general sag.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—May 1.05 1/2, Dec. 1.18 1/2, Corn—July 80 1/4, Sept. 81 1/4, Dec. 82 1/4, Oats—May 45 1/4, July 46 1/4, Dec. 47 1/4.

Wheat closed weak, 1/4 to 3/4 net lower, corn a shade to 1/4 down, oats 1/4 to 3/4 advance, and provisions unchanged to 5c off.

Quotations to 2:50 P. M.

1929	Div.	Sales	High	Low	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 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12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24
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## POWER FARMS ARE BIG FACTOR IN WHEAT BELT

Crop Rotation Also Helps Cut Costs to Meet World Markets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—Impressive power farming schemes have been developed by the western wheat grower in his attempt to meet the changing conditions of the world wheat market.

Those who desire to see power farming in its fullest bloom should visit the Northwest. In Montana power farmers have succeeded in producing wheat with only two man hours of labor a bushel, at a cost of between \$8.50 and \$9 an acre. Although \$11 to \$15 an acre is considered low, Montana's power farming specialists speak of \$7 an acre costs and say it will be necessary to make an even greater cut to stay in world wheat affairs.

The western wheat program is resolving itself in two directions. Where farmers produce only wheat the trend is toward larger farming units, many farms consolidated into one. Wheat ranches of 10,000 acres or more, farmed exclusively by machinery, are becoming common.

In regions where rainfall is more plentiful, notably in the intermountain states and Pacific Northwest, the wheat farmer is developing a summer-fallow cropping system. The all-wheat farmer leaves his land idle alternate years to recuperate. The rotation farmer devotes his wheat land to field peas, beans, seed potatoes or some other soil-building crop during this alternate period. Some of the rotation wheat farmers have farmed the same land more than 10 years without missing a crop or noting any soil depletion. The rotation farmer lowers his bushel cost of wheat by getting something from his land every year. The all-wheat farmer must reduce his cost by getting more acres of land for his machinery.

## 'Help Wanted' Agents Oppose State Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

vided for use by the Federal Government, by the states, and by local government units in planning their construction program.

"To this end there must be co-operation among federal, state, and local government agencies. I propose to follow the plan as it develops, with a view to taking such steps and making such recommendations from time to time as may be helpful to the states in planning their construction program."

In order that the Commonwealth might do its part, as requested by the President and approved by the Governor, Representative Henry L. Shattuck, after a conference with the Governor, introduced a bill to provide for monthly reports by the Department of Labor and Industries, showing the trend and volume of employment in various industries, trades, occupations and localities, so far as feasible, the trend and volume of unemployment.

Only One Group Opposed

Hearings were held before the Committee on Labor and Industries and also before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House. It received almost unanimous support from economists, statisticians, social workers, business men and bankers.

It remained for the private employment agencies to stand against this measure. All that these agencies insist on, and all that the Senate amendment provides, is that this one branch of business shall be exempted from giving the co-operation requested by the Governor of the United States, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and the House of Representatives.

Responding to this demand, the Senate has amended the Shattuck bill, to make it neither under this bill, nor under any previous legislation, shall the Government have any right to make inquiries of private employment offices. The amendment, if accepted, would curtail the power of the state, as already provided under Section 169 of the laws.

Fortunately, however, the House, which has taken such a keen and intelligent interest in the whole movement, is expected to refuse to accept any such amendment.

**Basis of Opposition**

Private employment agencies oppose this bill ostensibly, on the ground that the Department of Labor and Industries will publish information about an individual agency which will aid its competitors.

For many years, the department has been publishing statistics of wages and employment, covering hundreds of private industrial concerns. The published statistics now include the earnings of no less than 211,000 wage earners.

Yet during all these years, no complaint has ever arisen concerning the use of these statistics.

There is, moreover, a large penalty for giving out this information about any one concern.

Far from having occasioned any complaint, the statistical publications of the department have proved so useful to individual concerns, that the number of concerns which have given voluntary co-operation has steadily increased.

These facts were stated clearly and fully to the representatives of private employment agencies, and they did not cite a single case, in support of the sole contention upon which their opposition to the measure is based.

In any event, there is not the slightest chance that private employment agencies can stop progress in the prevention of unemployment. Their opposition may prove to be a boomerang. Even now there is widespread and determined opposition to some of the practices of certain private

## AGENCIES. These practices have been described by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Five provinces in Canada have abolished fee-charging agencies. In Germany and other parts of continental Europe, such agencies have been outlawed. In the United States, there is an insistent demand for some kind of regulation of fee-charging agencies.

**Just How Far Would They Go?**

Many people are now asking why private employment agencies, alone among business enterprises in the Commonwealth, should be exempted from furnishing information to the Government concerning employment. The question arises to what extent the actual objections would be dispelled if they were required to furnish such information, as thousands of other business enterprises already are freely furnishing.

Indeed, private employment agencies in some places are believed to have good cause to expect that full publicity concerning their practices would lead to such a demand for adequate public employment agencies, that the opportunities of private agencies for profiting by unemployment would be greatly curtailed.

The conference on unemployment, of which Herbert Hoover was chairman, declared that the existing provision of the Federal Government and many state governments for public employment offices is inadequate, and should be strengthened.

The report goes on to say that the work is of first-rate importance, and should be given the highest priority in the government's program for the men of first-grade ability from the top down.

"The director," it says, "should be appointed directly by the President. Adequate salaries should be provided for the position of private employment agencies. These agencies appear to be convinced that the Hoover program will succeed. They ought to know, for they are in daily contact with the unemployed."

## Foreign Trade Ethics Founded on Mutual Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

the economic life of a nation, there is little danger of trade leading to war.

Men, corporations and companies having mutual need for trade cannot come into contact after day after day and year after year and increase in hatred. There is less danger of war today arising from economic causes than at any time in previous history. This is because the ethics of business are so much higher than formerly.

It is only recently that business men and corporations have begun to realize what is axiomatic in our business life of today: there must be service, square dealing and mutual profits. The doctrine of caveat emptor is out of date. With the increase in means for rapid communication and transportation of all kinds, the business men of all nations are realizing as never before that the entire world should be one great trading area.

**Based on Mutual Service**

As our people become more internationally minded, as we have more contacts with the other peoples of the world, we should become less arrogant and more tolerant. We cannot benefit to any great extent culturally from our contacts, especially with the peoples of Asia, Africa and South America, until we have sufficient trade with them and they have become sufficiently prosperous to enable them to obtain the leisure and physical well-being which always precedes the highest culture.

There seems to be no doubt but that it is our duty, if we wish to take our rightful place among the great civilizations, to expand our trade. This must be done, however, on the highest ethical plane. Our trade must not be tainted with imperialism, political machinations, nor unfair practices of any kind. It must be based on mutual need and service, which is not at all incompatible with the highest ethics.

Our trade should be built on a peace basis. Our trade cannot be built by any sporadic effort, by taking advantage of the momentary weakness of other nations, nor can it be based on the supplies needed for war. Temporarily, our trade must not be tainted with imperialism, political machinations, nor unfair practices of any kind. It must be based on mutual need and service, which is not at all incompatible with the highest ethics.

**Loss Would Be Temporary**

Our bankers might lose opportunity to make loans at high rates of interest where the money was to be used for war or the materials of war. Nevertheless, in the long run the greatest profits and the most permanent business will always be predicated upon peace and peace-time needs.

It is for this reason that our Government and people are so anxious to see peace and stability in the Latin-American countries, which are the ones nearest to us geographically. It is for this reason that our efforts to help toward that stability have been sincere in purpose, even if at times mistaken in method.

The American people, at present the richest in the world, must bear in mind that foreign trade on equitable terms, ethically conducted, is almost a duty. For the past 200 years foreign trading nations have made it possible for us to develop our resources. Foreign capital has been constantly in demand with us. We should not hesitate now that we have goods and capital to export to go into the world and trade. It is a chance to repay some of the help we have had in the past.

**'NICKEL PLATE' INCOME**

Net income of New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company of \$6,274,710 after taxes and charges for the year ended Dec. 31, is equal, after payment of a share of \$27,073,125, to \$12.12 a share on 257,073 common shares, compared with \$6,639,477, or \$15.41 a share on 355,477 shares of common, in 1927.

## BIG EXPANSION IN AUSTRALIA

Plans for Using \$34,000,000 Loan From Britain Drawn Up by States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Important schemes approved in the various states of Australia in connection with the \$34,000,000 loan from the British Government, were indicated by Mr. Gepp, chairman of the Migration and Development Commission, during a recent official visit to this city. Mr. Gepp declared the purpose of the loan was to help develop the resources of the country in a manner as far removed as possible from political ties.

A New South Wales project, he said, involves the construction of a dam at Wyangala on the Lachlan River costing \$1,352,000, and the building of 29 miles of railway for about \$1,698,000. The Wyangala dam will store 275,694 acre feet of water, and give a regular supply to an area of about 1,357,000 acres. Approximately 850,000 acres will be added to the State's wheat lands, and sufficient country for the settlement of about 600 farmers. The railway will connect areas of pastoral country with irrigation districts, thus giving facilities for transport of stock in dry seasons.

In Western Australia a project for the establishment of 8500 wheat farms in hitherto unexploited wheat areas is under examination. It embraces about 8,000,000 acres. It is estimated that this new territory should provide 12,000,000 bushels of wheat annually and carry 1,000,000 sheep. Western Australia's wheat production would thus be nearly 25 per cent greater than present-day figures. The complete scheme contemplates the building of 650 miles of railway and the construction of 6000 miles of road. The estimated expenditure is \$4,225,000.

In South Australia an expenditure of \$4,500,000 has been approved for water reclamation on the west coast, where an important wheat belt has sprung up. The commission has examined South Australia and has obtained the approval of the Commonwealth and Federal Governments for a great afforestation program.

The investigation into the River Murray industries is expected to have an important bearing on the future prosperity of Australia. It is estimated that upon the completion of the Hume and Lake Victoria storages there will be sufficient water available to irrigate an additional 700,000 acres contiguous to the river itself.

The prevalence of unemployment in a new, and not yet fully developed country is deeply exercising the minds of thinking citizens," concludes Mr. Gepp. "The premiers of the various states have agreed to establish the establishment of a joint industrial stability committee to study the incidence of seasonal unemployment, and research will be carried on by a department of the Migration and Development Commission. Provided the people of Australia have patience and courage, and support the slow, methodical, but sure methods involved in systematic investigations, the future of their country is more than assured."

## CHICAGO STEEL MAKERS ACTIVE

No Let-Down Noted as Yet in Heavy Production Schedules—Scrap Easier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO.—Competition of strip steel with heavy blue annealed sheets has frequently disturbed the heavy blue annealed price situation. To remedy this, producers are making the most important revision in this grade of sheets in more than 40 years.

Heavy gauges will be sold as light plates, blue annealed quoted on a number of 10 gauge basis. Blue annealed sheets proper will be quoted on a No. 1 gauge basis. Thus strip competition will be localized. For some users this will entail an advance of \$1 to \$2 a ton.

Steel-making on the whole reveals no let-down, but delivery on bars and plates has improved slightly. On some sizes the mills can offer 14 weeks instead of 16. But much of the slack has been taken up by the increased demand for structural shapes for car-building. Building projects are light, though 50,000 tons are in sight for the frame of the new Ford plant.

Secondary buying of track material is quieter, but mills are pressed to supply. For southern plants 5000 tons of plates have been placed with 15,000 to 20,000 tons on inquiry for the southwest. Concrete bar business is mostly in small lots, and prices are not firm.

Lake Erie iron continues to come in, three cargoes having been received and four to come. A cargo of low phosphorus iron from England is due at Milwaukee shortly. Thus far for the Chicago furnace, price on northern iron has been disturbed. Iron and steel scrap prices are feeling the weight of extensive rejections by mills and by ironmen. Iron scrap is on track, awaiting consignment, though no month is named.

Increasing interest is manifest by consumers in third-quarter steel requirements, but the mills are discouraging bookings except when the price is not specified. Current sales fall into third-quarter delivery, as well as fourth-quarter. The price for this quarter, the mills see no break in plate and bar shipments for at least 30 days.

## TRADING IN COPPER METAL FUTURES

NEW YORK.—Trading in copper metal futures started on the National Metal Exchange today, affording an open market for the red metal in America for the first time in the industry's history.

The first sale, a contract of 50,000 pounds of December copper at 16.75 cents, was made by Jerome Levine to Harold Bage, president of the National Metal Exchange, in an address preceding the opening, called attention to increased interest in price movements of the metal.

**PIPE LINE DELIVERIES**

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—April deliveries by 11 pipe lines of old standard oil group totaled 15,547,213 barrels, or a daily average of 328,241 barrels, compared with 15,517,440 barrels, or 500,659 barrels daily, in 1928.

## NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS				Sales (in hundreds)			
	High	Low	1:00		High	Low	1:00
12 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	6 Miss Kan P. Line.	36	36	36
2 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	7 Mohawk & HudPon	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
3 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	8 do war	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
4 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	9 do	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
5 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	10 Montecarlo rts.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
6 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	11 do	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
7 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	12 Morrill Co.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
8 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	13 Mrg Bnk Col.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
9 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	14 do	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
10 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	15 Minn Sil.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
11 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	16 Minn Moller Pw	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
12 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	17 Miller Rule pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
13 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	18 Mon. Seal	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
14 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	19 Mont. Seal	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
15 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	20 Nathans Straus	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
16 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	21 Nat. Bk. Col.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
17 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	22 Nat. Fam. Str.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
18 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	23 Nat. Food Pr.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
19 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	24 Nat. Food Pr.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
20 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	25 Nat. Screen	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
21 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	26 Nat. Supply	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
22 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	27 Newberry J. D.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
23 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	28 New England P. R.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
24 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	29 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
25 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	30 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
26 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	31 Nipissing Mines	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
27 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	32 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
28 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	33 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
29 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	34 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
30 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	35 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
31 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
32 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
33 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
34 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	39 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
35 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	40 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
36 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	41 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
37 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	42 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
38 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	43 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
39 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	44 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
40 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	45 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
41 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	46 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
42 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	47 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
43 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	48 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
44 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	49 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
45 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	50 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
46 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	51 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
47 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	52 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
48 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	53 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
49 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	54 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
50 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	55 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
51 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	56 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
52 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	57 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
53 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	58 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
54 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	59 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
55 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	60 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
56 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	61 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
57 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	62 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
58 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	63 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
59 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	64 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
60 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	65 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
61 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	66 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
62 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	67 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
63 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	68 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
64 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	69 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
65 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	70 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
66 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	71 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
67 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	72 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
68 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	73 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
69 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	74 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
70 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	75 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
71 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	76 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
72 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	77 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
73 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	78 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
74 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	79 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
75 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	80 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
76 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	81 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
77 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	82 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
78 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	83 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
79 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	84 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
80 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	85 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
81 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	86 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
82 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	87 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
83 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	88 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
84 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	89 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
85 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	90 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
86 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	91 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
87 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	92 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
88 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	93 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
89 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	94 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
90 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	95 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
91 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	96 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
92 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	97 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
93 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	98 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
94 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	99 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
95 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	100 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
96 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	101 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
97 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	102 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
98 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	103 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
99 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	104 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
100 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	105 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
101 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	106 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
102 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	107 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
103 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	108 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
104 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	109 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
105 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	110 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
106 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	111 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
107 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	112 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
108 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	113 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
109 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	114 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
110 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	115 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
111 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	116 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
112 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	117 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
113 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	118 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
114 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	119 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
115 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	120 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
116 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	121 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
117 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	122 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
118 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	123 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
119 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	124 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
120 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	125 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
121 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	126 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
122 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	127 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
123 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	128 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
124 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	129 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
125 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	130 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
126 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	131 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
127 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	132 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
128 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	133 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
129 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	134 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
130 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	135 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
131 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	136 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
132 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	137 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
133 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	138 N. Y. Petroleum	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
134 Acoustic Prod.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2				



## ATHLETICS OUT IN FRONT AGAIN

## Defeat Detroit While Yankees Are Idle, Breaking Tie for Lead

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia .....	14	7	.687
New York .....	13	7	.659
St. Louis .....	10	10	.565
Detroit .....	15	12	.556
Cleveland .....	11	12	.478
Washington .....	8	12	.400
Chicago .....	9	15	.375
Boston .....	7	15	.318

**RESULTS TUESDAY**

Chicago 6, Boston 2.  
Philadelphia 10, Detroit 8.  
Washington 7, St. Louis 1.

Once again the Philadelphia Athletics are in the lead of the American League topping their great rivals, the New York Yankees by one-half a game. They took advantage of an idle

As usual Detroit made plenty of trouble. With a record of three straight victories, two of them over the Yankees and one over the Athletics and nine victories to their credit in their last 11 games, Detroit was not too easily broken in for the first time in the last three innings after the Athletics had gained a lead of 10 to 3 and kept the local fans in an uproar with their consistent threat to overcome the margin of the ultimate winners. They outhit the Athletics 14 hits to 13

Grove halted the Detroit rally in the ninth. With one man on and one out, Detroit was threatening to march to victory. Only two runs were needed to tie the score. Awake to what was going on, Connie Mack took Rommel out of the box and replaced him with his star left-hander Grove.

**Grove Strikes Out Two**

It was a great move, for Grove did more than was expected of him. He gave Schube a base on balls and a short single by Phillips filled the bases. Here was a position that was far from enviable from the pitching standpoint. But Grove proved his great-

ness when he struck out the next two men. Simmons hit his fifth home run of the season in the third inning with a man on base to start the Philadelphia scoring.

After pitching great, shutout ball for six innings, Liska, Washington's underhand recruit, began to weaken and was forced to give way to Marberry in the ninth. But it was soon enough for Washington to win over St. Louis, the final score being 9 to 7.

### Liska Wins Another

Five days ago Liska with Marberry as a relief pitcher, started the Sena-

tors off on their first victorious run with a win over Detroit. They won three straight, lost one to Chicago and Tuesday's victory was their fourth in their last five games, their first encouraging showing of the season. Blumge made four hits and Goslin hit his customary home run. Schang's home run helped the Browns rally in the ninth and score four runs. Gray won his first four games of the season but his defeat May 14 was his

Robert Weiland, strikeout king of the Mississippi Valley League last season while with Moline, pitched a great game for the Chicago White Sox against Boston, allowing five hits and winning 6 to 2. He struck out five men. Cissell had a great day at bat with a single, double and home run. Weiland first attracted the attention of White Sox scouts when he struck out 39 batters in three games with Moline, one third straight.

of them a one-hit performance. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	2	3	1	3	0	0	—	10	13	12
Detroit	.....	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	—	8	14	10

Batteries—Quinn, Shores, Rommel, Grove and Cochrane; Prudhomme, Van Gilder, Yde, Billings and Phillips. Winning pitcher—Quinn. Losing pitcher—Prudhomme. Umpires—Moriarty, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—2h. 20m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Washington..... 0 1 0 1 2 6 1 2 2 — 9 13 2  
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 — 4 7 1 0

Batteries—Liska, Marberry and Tate;  
Gray, Coffman and Schang; Winning  
pitcher—Liska. Losing pitcher—Gray.  
Umpires—McGowan, Connolly and Van  
Grafflin. Time—2h. 20m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 3 x—8 11 0  
Boston..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 — 2 5 0

**Batteries—Weland and Crouse; Russell, Gaston and Berry. Losing pitcher—Russell. Impities—Nailin and Dinneen. Time—1h. 44m.**

**COMMITTEE ON MINOR LETTER**

That members of varsity minor sports teams at Harvard will some time receive a small minor "H" seems to be forecast by the announcement that A. C. Woodworth '29, Arthur E. French '29 and Hubbard Johnson '29 have been appointed to look into the matter and report to the Harvard Athletic Committee.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City .....	16	8	.727
Minneapolis .....	18	7	.720
St. Paul .....	17	9	.654
Indianapolis .....	12	12	.500
Milwaukee .....	10	12	.455

Columbus	.....	8	13	.349
Louisville	.....	6	17	.350
Louisville	.....	8	17	.361
RESULTS TUESDAY				
St. Paul 7, Louisville 6.				
Kansas City 11, Columbus 6.				
Minneapolis 14, Indianapolis 2.				
Toledo at Milwaukee (rain).				
<hr/>				
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE				
		Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	.....	14	6	.700
Baltimore	.....	14	9	.609

Toronto .....	17	10	254
Montreal .....	12	11	232
Reading .....	9	10	214
Newark .....	8	10	214
Buffalo .....	7	10	212
New Jersey City .....	6	15	236

**RESULTS TUESDAY**  
 Baltimore 5, Montreal 1.

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## DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies



Who: JANE AUSTEN.

Where: England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English novelist, whose works are ranked among the best in the language. Though she wrote of the quiet middle-class men and women whose rural paths crossed her own, her insight into their follies and foibles was so subtle and so sound as to be readily applicable to people of the twentieth century. The manner is perhaps different, but the matter is astonishingly like.

Jane was the daughter of a clergyman and she lived in the simplest, most domestic of atmospheres. She had her small household tasks, she studied no more than a girl should; but eagerly she spent her spare time in writing. Before she was 16 she had done some humorous tales, then came a novel which she first called "Eleanor and Marianne," but later presented as "Sense and Sensibility." It was the first of her novels to be published. Two years later appeared "Pride and Prejudice," which had once been declined by a publisher, and stranger still was the fate of "Northanger Abbey," sold to a publisher for \$10 and ten years later sold back to the Austen family, who issued it after the author's passing. "Mansfield Park," "Emma" and "Persuasion," appeared between 1814 and 1818; and there were several unfinished works, some of which have been issued quite recently. These fragments possess definitely the authentic Austen touch.

In point of view of structural technique, Miss Austen's work is expert. In her characterization she displays keen humor, in her style a pervading vivacity. Sheltered from the stir of existence during the Napoleonic wars, she was loyal to the people and the situations which were real to her. In her novels the remotest rumor of war is soon forgotten in the sly elopement of the heroine with the most discreet and restrained of suitors. There is nothing heroic, nothing exciting. Yet who that has known Elizabeth Bennet ever forgets her? Probably "Pride and Prejudice" is most admired of all the novels.

**THE MONITOR READER**  
These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue of the Monitor Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How much, according to custom, should one tip on an ocean voyage? — *Women's Enterprises Page...* 20
2. What did Lincoln say was "stronger than the bullet"? — *Pen Prick Against the Sword...* 20
3. Should the word "deaf" be capitalized in the salutation of a letter? — *Educational Page...* 20
4. What British statesman is popularly known as "Jix"? — *Editorial Page Feature...* 20
5. What was the original meaning of "adjuze"? — *Word a Day...* 20

Grade Yourself  
What Is Your Percentage

**A Word a Day**  
Vivacious  
One might quite literally define vivacious as "lively," since it comes from the Latin word meaning "living," *vivus*, allied to *vivere*, "to live." Its earliest use was to characterize a condition of natural vigor which was tenacious of life, longevity. As one who is vigorous is naturally active, the secondary meaning has gradually displaced the primary.

A vivacious person naturally has a zest for life which makes him alert and sprightly. He is opposed to indolence and consequently is the "life of the party" or of the school or office.

Vivacity does not indicate inadequacy or frothiness; in fact, it is the vivacious one who is usually prompt, prepared and wide-awake.

"Vivid," a word akin to vivacious and from the same root, is more often applied to things which are clear, strong or striking, and yet may also rightly refer to personal characteristics like imagination, coloring of skin, etc. Vivacious is applied to manner or disposition and is much desired as an attribute in friend and companion.

Vi-vac-i-ous is stressed on the second syllable. The first vowel is preferably long, as in *tea*, as in *way*, *close* as *shus*, in which the *u* is as in *circus*.

"Snubs is a vivacious pup."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

**Brevities**  
Passing Show: It is stated that most of the pens used in the past office were made in Birmingham. I didn't think that Birmingham was so old as that.

Nashville, Tennessee: There's always a trick in it. They sell you a car or a phonograph on credit, and then demand cash for gas and dance records.

## RARE RECOLLECTIONS



"TELEPHONIN"

## The Children's Corner

## Green, Brown and Blue Blushes

MR. SCROGGINS, Boston Common's well-known squirrel, was trading with gay step over the lovely green turf of the Common on his way to Holmes Walk where he planned to stand and watch the world go by. His step was brisk. He was thinking of very little, ex-



"What Can I Do for You, Little Stranger?" Asked Mr. Scroggins.

cept the fresh air and the bright sunshine and blue sky. Great was his surprise when a small voice said: "Oh, oh! You nearly stepped on me!"

Mr. Scroggins removed his high hat, which was the obvious thing to do with a high hat in such circumstance.

"I'm sure I beg your pardon!" he said in his politest voice, looking straight ahead of him but seeing nothing except trees, grass and other familiar objects.

"Well," said the thin small voice, "it might be a good idea to look at my left foot, but saw nothing except green grass. But wait! There was something, and it was!"

"Why," he said, "you look like a thin strip of Levi, the orphan turtle. What he saw was a little thin creature with a head like a very pocket."

Scroggins looked at it and looked at it and the harder he looked, the bluer it became.

"Quick!" said the creature, and Mr. Scroggins dropped his cane with excitement. "Quick! Take off your brown waistcoat! I'm feeling brown!" Scroggins pulled off his coat, then his waistcoat and spread it on the ground. The little creature wriggled from the blue handkerchief onto the brown waistcoat and there changed from blue to brown.

"I do declare!" said Scroggins. "You've gone and blushed brown!" With pride the creature wriggled in a few minutes from the waistcoat to the grass, and before the Scroggins' eyes, turned color again.

"Why, you've gone and blushed green!" said Scroggins.

"Yes," said the creature modestly. "I feel quite satisfied."

Mr. Scroggins looked long and earnestly at this marvel.

"What is your name?" he said. The little creature replied, "You may tell your friends you have seen a gentleman by the name of Chameleon, and if they would like to see me bluish from the waistcoat and stick his handkerchief back into his pocket."

There Are 15 Objects in This Picture Whose Names Begin With "J." How Many Can You Find?

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"



"Little Wee"

Pittsburgh, Pa. HOW a robin of its own accord became a household pet is told in the New York Evening Post of April 24, the story of which was published only after the Humane Society of Pittsburgh had investigated reports to see why a bird was "imprisoned" in a dwelling.

The young robin during a storm last spring had fallen from its nest. Mrs. S— heard a commotion, and going out, found two cats making for the nestling, and the big birds were trying to beat them off.

She rescued the little robin, took it into the house, where she cared for it until it became fully grown. Then she took it a quarter of a mile off to a field and set it free. Soon after she returned home, however, "Little Wee," as she called it, flew in through the open window. The second time Mrs. S— took the robin a mile from home, but it came back.

"Little Wee," the account continues, "sits contentedly on Mrs. S—'s shoulder, much as would a pet parrot. When she telephones, the bird roosts on the transmitter and remains there until she is through talking."

"And although it is free to come and go, the robin did not go South last winter. Instead, it roosted on a clothes rack in the kitchen of the S— home and spent the long wintry days flying from one room to another and getting regular meals."



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Mr. Simmons on Speculation

THERE has been so much discussion of speculation and brokers' loans during the last two years that one turns with interest to the address delivered by E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, at the annual dinner of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Mr. Simmons submits, in brief, that security prices are not too high; that brokers' loans are the safest and most liquid of all loans which a bank may make; that the whole country owes a debt of gratitude to the stock exchange for making possible the great period of prosperity which has been enjoyed; that if the excess capital of the country were not used on the stock exchange, but rather were used for commercial business, it would cause a "huge rise" in commodity prices which could "only end in a colossal smash," and finally, that, instead of having the Federal Reserve Board continue its attempt to restrict the volume of bank credit used for speculation, there should be an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act permitting reserve banks to discount stock exchange paper.

From the point of view of the general public, and especially the speculators, the most interesting and significant of these tenets are that the volume of brokers' loans is not too great and that stock prices are not too high. Mr. Simmons's criticism of the Federal Reserve Board is much less important, for that body has been subjected to so much criticism recently and has shown such indifference that what is thought of it is not of much interest to the stock market. On the other hand, assurance from one with the standing of Mr. Simmons that speculation has not gone too far, either as regards stock prices or the amount of credit used, is encouraging, for it provides a basis upon which the market might advance to still higher levels.

In attempting to show that brokers' loans are not too high, Mr. Simmons works on the hypothesis that if one can give good reasons for the growth of these loans—that is, reasons which in and of themselves are perfectly sound, it automatically proves that the total volume is not too great. His main point in this process is that the number of shares of stock listed on the exchange has increased by over 50 per cent and their value by 90 per cent during the last four years as a result of the country's "great national prosperity." Concerning the statement that more credit is necessary to carry this increased listing, there can be no difference of opinion. But to explain the jump in the volume of listings on the basis of business prosperity is debatable. Between 1925 and 1928, industrial production in the United States increased 6 per cent, factory employment decreased 5 per cent, freight car loadings increased 1 per cent and wholesale distribution declined 6 per cent. A more accurate explanation of the great increase in stock exchange listings is that the cheap money policy of the Federal Reserve Board and its concomitant wave of speculation made it cheaper for corporations to secure their working capital by selling stocks rather than by borrowing from banks.

As to stock prices, the only point worthy of particular comment is that, according to Mr. Simmons, "superficial and fallacious evidence" is "largely" responsible for the belief that the prices are too high. This accusation that the organizations which compile indexes of stock prices are guilty of a thorough misrepresentation of the facts is, of course, grossly unfair and not something which can be taken seriously. The fact is that the stocks which any reasonable person would recognize as constituting a fair sample of the market are today selling for some eighteen or nineteen times the earnings of their companies as compared with about ten times before the war. Perhaps this is as it should be in a creditor nation, as Mr. Simmons says, and does not indicate inflation. But students of economics will become convinced of this only when people start buying the securities because the interest paid attracts them, rather than because they believe the stocks will so appreciate in market price that it is of little concern if an interest rate of 15 or 20 per cent must be paid upon the money with the aid of which they carry the securities.

### The Future Sports Arena

IF THE future baseball park is still called a baseball park, it will be one in name only—that is, if present indications are to be taken as evidence of what is to follow. With the ball parks yielding somewhat in the off seasons to the call of football and track, it is clear that various other sports in addition to these will henceforth make urgent demands upon the professional stadium. This means that the world of sport is on the threshold of a new era in the development of the outdoor arena.

The boisterous activity of a ball park in the summer months is a familiar spectacle, but only a comparatively few will, in the near future, be able to pride themselves upon having witnessed the calm, undisturbed slumber of the grounds in off season. Progress has decreed that the ball park cease its hibernating habits to become an all-year-round structure open for competition of various types, which means that the designer of the stadium of ten or fifteen years hence, perhaps less, will be faced with such problems as heating the stands, flooding the grounds, the parking of automobiles and the providing of

landing places for airplanes. Collapsible cinder-paths, movable lawns and glassed-in stands may play a part in the project of developing the ideal sports stadium.

The handling of motor traffic is already a consideration of no small consequence, and the question of where to park while the games are in progress invites a quick solution. One of the most practical ideas is the subway garage, tunneled under the entire grounds. Another is the construction of runways to the tops of the stands, from which the fans could be lowered into the seating sections by means of elevators. These suggestions illustrate the nature of the undertakings that await the builders of the future sports arenas.

### The Question of Electric Rates

AN OPEN letter of 10,000 words on the costs of electric current for domestic purposes promises discussion of the questions of production and distribution in a way that should give light without heat. This letter accompanied a request for lower household rates sent to the Federal Power Commission by Morris L. Cooke, director of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Survey, a survey which was authorized by the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

Mr. Cooke states that this letter presses the button in a national campaign for sweeping reductions in rates everywhere. But if his claims are substantiated, the electric companies need not suffer even though the consumers benefit, for he reasons that any reduction put into effect will be more than offset by a trebling of the use of electricity, which in turn will make house-work easier.

However, it must be remembered that, while lower rates are always desirable, perhaps a more important consideration is the question whether the financial conditions of a company permit such reductions as are proposed. Figuring in the abstract often promises results that are not always so easily forthcoming when certain hard facts in practical business refuse to be denied recognition. The utilities commissions generally have been quite watchful and require that the companies show cause why they are entitled to their rates before they are granted. The companies have been obliged to keep accurate accounts, and these have had to stand careful scrutiny in the past. In the event of any study of rates, both sides will have to be prepared to defend their positions.

Fair rates based on cost plus a fair profit are properly favored by Mr. Cooke, but inflated capital values that may be the outgrowth of purchase and repurchase of properties at fancy prices by holding companies, he criticizes.

The development of the electrical empire is interestingly traced, and a fine appreciation for the early pioneering is shown. But mounting exactions by an industry that enjoys the privilege of a quasi monopoly and a virtual freedom from competition cannot continue always, he contends.

To be sure, there have been reductions in rates, although Mr. Cooke reasons that the concessions have not kept pace with the prosperity which the electrical industry has enjoyed. This prosperity has come through marvelous advances in technique, with resulting lowering costs, through the adoption of capital values based on the cost of reproduction at post-war prices as substitutes for value based on prudent investment, through a rapid expansion in the use of electricity, and through the ease with which securities have been marketed.

The modern theory of low price and larger consumption which has proved so successful in other lines and which has contributed so largely to general prosperity, is the objective sought. Not only would housework be lightened, for it is the rate for domestic service that Mr. Cooke wants lowered, but the allied electrical industries would enjoy a corresponding boom. There are still hundreds of thousands of homes in which the use of electric refrigerators, washing machines, irons, toasters and other electrical appliances would be encouraged. Thus the manufacturers would share in the widening prosperity, and thereby employment would be furnished to many more workers.

These are all factors that must be taken into consideration in deciding this problem, a problem that concerns not only the electrical industry but society as a whole and its relation to similar industries that serve the public.

### Sanford Bates and Prison Reform

AFTER ten years as Commissioner of Correction in Massachusetts, Sanford Bates has been named Superintendent of Federal Prison, thereby nearly completing the slate of the Hoover Administration's Department of Justice. For years Mr. Bates has urged abandonment of the outworn Charlestown Prison and has been thwarted again and again by the Legislature, though he has succeeded in making a start with a new state prison at Norfolk, using prison labor. At the same time, news comes from New York of the transfer of 113 women prisoners from that ancient bastille, the Jefferson Market Prison for Women, to other institutions in the city. Though Massachusetts is not yet ready to give up the obsolete Charlestown Prison, long condemned by penologists, at least New York will soon raze the seventy-one-year-old red brick structure, which, like the other, is unsanitary, overcrowded and hopelessly out of date.

Anyone at all familiar with prison history and the task that faces Mr. Bates at Washington knows the difficulty of attracting public attention—and indignation—to prison conditions, even in a land like the United States, which prides itself on its progress. Public attention stops at the outside of a barred prison window and never thinks of what is going on inside. An example of this was in the city of Cleveland, where practically on the city square stood the jail, with appalling conditions of sanitation and accommodations. Almost directly opposite it was a fine new hotel. From the street the prison looked like an old-fashioned church, but conditions within it were unspeakable, even though considerable sums were spent annually on it for disinfectants and other palliatives.

It would appear that the task that Charles Reade, in his great novel, "It's Never Too Late to Mend," and the other prison reformers of England, attempted to do in their time is one that each new generation must take up. Mr.

Bates has not been daunted by discouragements encountered in Massachusetts, and his record shows his determination to bring decent conditions even to prisoners. American cities are probably not the worst offenders in this respect. The iniquitous system whereby sheriffs are permitted to make profits from custody of prisoners, has made the county jail perhaps the least satisfactory part of America's whole penal system. Usually the county appropriates a fixed sum, ranging from forty to seventy-five cents a day for each prisoner, for food, and turns that over to the sheriff. If the sheriff can make a profit under this arrangement he is permitted to do so, and as a result the jail's bill of fare is frequently reduced to the bare minimum capable of sustaining life. An instance is recorded where a frugal sheriff was feeding his prisoners at a cost of eight cents a day, while the county allowed him forty-five! At the same time, sheriffs are frequently permitted to sell "luxuries" to prisoners in the way of articles of diet. As a result, it has been said, the sheriff enjoys "the extraordinary privilege of reaping a profit not only from starvation but from the relief of starvation."

Mr. Bates's record in his home state carries a long list of prison reforms won despite heavy obstacles. It is his view that it is more economical in the long run to reform a prisoner, under good conditions, than to turn him loose after living in an atmosphere that can only produce degeneracy. That the federal penal structure will largely benefit therefrom is a legitimate expectation.

### No Federal Education Department

THE statement made by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, before the annual meeting of the American Council of Education, seems to settle negatively, for the present at least, the question of a federal department of education with a cabinet officer at the head. Dr. Wilbur sets himself in direct opposition to the majority of the great body of educators of the country, who, for more than a quarter of a century, have carried on a vigorous campaign for the establishing of such a department. Honest differences of opinion, however, have arisen even among educators themselves as to the practicability of such a department, and a substantial minority agree with Dr. Wilbur's statements.

Numerous reasons are advanced for keeping the administration of educational activities more directly in the hands of the people. Since the success of democracy must depend in the long run on the intelligence of the masses, the fundamentals of education must be provided for all in order to insure the permanency of the democratic form of government. Holding that the interest of the people is keener for affairs in the administration of which they have active part, the opponents of a department of education claim that the administration of the schools will be better if kept more closely in the hands of the states.

Moreover, experience of other countries where education has become the function of a central government shows a marked tendency toward crystallization along fixed lines, with lessening possibility of adaptability to local conditions. It is held, accordingly, that education under the direct administration of the individual states will be more elastic in meeting local needs than if controlled even partially by the Federal Government. These objections the supporters of the proposal for a federal department claim to have fully met in the bills recently offered in the Congress.

The present bureau of education under the Department of the Interior renders valuable service in divers ways. It can under wise direction greatly extend its usefulness without imposing any of the conditions which opponents of federal education have visioned as dangerous. In the investigation of educational methods, in experimentation, in the conduct of surveys—of educational systems both here and abroad—in the stimulation of activities in the backward states, and in many other ways, the present bureau may be of great practical use to the cause of education. It seems that education in the states as a whole need in no wise to languish, even though denied the enhanced dignity of a federal department headed by a cabinet officer. In the meantime, proponents of the department planned will not despair, for if there is a service to be rendered beyond what the bureau can engage in, the means should be forthcoming.

### A Pen Prick Against the Sword

He who loves the bristle of bayonets only sees in the glittering sword before him the sword of his heart. It is avarice and hatred; it is that quivering lip, that cold, hating eye, which builds magazines and powder houses. EMERSON.

### Editorial Notes

One would hardly think of classing Thomas A. Edison as a "clock watcher," and yet the current number of Popular Science Monthly contains an interesting item about a clock, now a part of a collection at Henry Ford's museum in Dearborn, Mich., which for years stood over Mr. Edison's fireplace. The face is without hands or numerals, being, in fact, the cross section of a small log, and Mr. Edison placed it there to remind him that the value of work is measured by results and not by hours. What a pity there are not more such "clock watchers" as Mr. Edison.

It would require 15,000,000 persons, all speaking at once, to generate mechanical energy equal to one horsepower, according to Prof. Vern O. Knudsen of the University of California. Just the same, one person's enthusiastic "Let's go!" has often started a forty-horsepower motor into quick action.

Just what it meant to the boy king of Rumania to have the military forces of his kingdom pass in full review before him can best be appreciated by the man who years ago perched upon Dad's shoulder to see the circus parade go by.

As a means to an end, Iowa State College agricultural engineers have made progress toward farm relief in their invention of a machine which plows, disks, and harrows, all in one operation.

## Book Prices and Book Paper

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

THAT amiable American bibliophile—he is entirely too sane to be called a bibliomaniac—A. Edward Newton of Philadelphia, has been talking to the London Spectator about the joys of book collecting. The closing sentence of his interview should awaken lively American interest in this day when the stock market is running into sales of millions of shares daily. He says: "As an investment, books are quite as good as bonds or shares." In several other of his published essays Mr. Newton has reiterated and emphasized this cheering view. And he supports it every now and then by pleasant anecdotes of books purchased for seventy-five cents, and sold for \$150, or, if one likes to deal in bigger figures, such records as the Gutenberg Bible, which leaped in a sale from \$50,000 up to \$106,000 and was presented by the purchaser, Mr. Harkness, to Yale.

Mr. Newton also points out among the joys of the rapidly appreciating price of books that it is the only game in which a man can eat his cake and have it too. That is to say, after having enjoyed the pleasures of possessing a notable library, if it is wisely selected, the collector can sell it for a very considerable advance—an advance that even makes General Motors look like a piker. But there is always a fly in the ointment. Necessarily one would have to know what kind of books to buy. Mr. Newton, unlike most collectors, says that he only buys books he wants to read. But even aside from this, there are certain limitations he lays down that will be of value to the less practiced bibliophile.

To begin with, American books have to be looked upon with some doubt. Comparatively few even of the older authors of the United States show signs of appreciation in the market, while the American editions of English authors are usually worthless from the collector's standpoint. Sidney Smith once asked who in all the world read an American book. That inquiry has rankled in the minds of Americans for over a century. But now comes an American citizen himself and assures us that "it is always best to pay a dollar or two more in the first place and get a first English edition." This is strikingly shown in the case of the books of G. Bernard Shaw, whose English first editions have especial value, while the American editions possess only their literary worth—and literary worth to the collector is negligible. Another complaint of the American editions is that the paper used in them is of a quality not likely to endure more than a few decades. This applies to some extent to English books of modern manufacture, and Mr. Newton says on this topic sadly:

And new books, which are likely to be perfect when we buy them, will turn to dust and ashes almost as soon as we shall. The paper out of which they are made is not made of linen or even cotton rags, but out of wood—wood decomposed in acids in a few years the paper will become so fragile that one can hardly turn a leaf without breaking it; ultimately—no much after its author—it will turn to dust. This melancholy thought occurred to me when, a few days ago, I paid forty dollars for Mr. Morley's *Parliamentary Debates*, to replace a presentation copy which had been borrowed by an appreciative friend.

Incidentally Mr. Morley's story was published at \$125. The question of the endurance of books of the average sort, printed on the wood-pulp paper now commonly used, should be of interest to many more than the collectors of rarities. What profits the multiplicity of Carnegie Libraries if the books on their shelves are to crumble into a brown dust in fifty years or so? And why should the novelist of social manners strive to depict the customs of his day with the notion that he is preparing a true historic document for the enlightenment of future ages when he knows that the paper on which he prints will be as evanescent as the customs he depicts? True there are books—multitudes of them at the present moment—which deserve no great permanence, and not a few which may well be torn by conflicting emotions when they consider the brief span of existence—speaking materially—of the modern books. Why should masterpieces of the twentieth century be doomed to decay and dissolution in a few score of years, when those of the eighteenth century have come down to us little injured by the passing years? On the other hand, the writers of half a century hence will not have to compete with the output of today's presses. The literature of each generation will come near perishing with it.

The opinions of some American publishers on the issue raised by Mr. Newton will not be without interest to American booklovers. A series of letters to leaders in the book world brought general corroboration of the charge that the books of today lack permanence. There are, however, exceptions noted by the producers of volumes of distinctly enduring literary or historic merit. For example, Charles Scribner's Sons write, in response to an inquiry, that they are using all rag paper on the very notable Dictionary of American Biography, which they are now issuing. The Harvard University Press, which of course specializes in books of permanent value, writes:

Here at the Harvard University Press the majority of our books are printed on a paper containing sufficient rags to insure a considerable degree of permanence. Nobody knows whether these books will last for 200 or 250 years. The Harvard University Press also issues in special cases a small edition printed on all rag hand-made stock besides the regular trade edition.

From a distinguished press of England comes, in answer to my inquiry, a detailed statement of which the following excerpts will interest alike bookmakers and book buyers:

(1) There are no means of estimating the life of any paper we used in learned books, because there is no sign of decay; there is no reason to reckon it in less than centuries.

(2) We use no paper—except in cheap schoolbooks or books illustrated on the text paper—that does not contain a proportion of rag.

(3) In books of any permanent value illustrated in the text we use esparto grass paper, which Mr. Bayley of Spalding tells me has stood in their specimens as well as paper rags.

(4) The New English Dictionary is pure rag. The official examination of copies at the British Museum, Bodley, in India and Australia, to give every range of climate, showed that this damage was peculiar to the copy which Newton referred to, and was presumably due to some special handling of the particular parts in this library. If there was any thing wrong, pure rag won't remedy it, for the paper was pure rag.

(5) The dangerous paper is the fashionable feather weight; it is low grade pulp, and full of air or gas bubbles which are pretty sure to reduce it to dust. For this reason we use none in any of our books.

The Yale University Press informs me:

The ordinary run of our books are printed on a paper a little better than the average book paper, but I rather think that we use paper which is made from wood in most instances. Modern paper, if I am right in my understanding of it, is made not so generally from wood pulp as formerly; there is much more sulphite used, and sulphite, I understand, is more permanent than pulp.

But for the better kind of work which we do, as for instance the limited editions of books of which there is also a very largely rag. In the case of the limited edition of "How America Went to War," for instance, we used Certified Library Record paper, which is supposed to be a permanent paper. For the publications of the Florida State Historical Society we use imported hand-made papers, and these, I suppose, are rag papers, although one can never be quite sure unless they are tested, and we have not had tests made. For some of our private commissions—that is books which we print but do not publish—we use either all rag papers or papers having from 60 to 80 per cent of rag content.

The Bobbs-Merrill Company, who print books of the lighter sort, find the subject opens a demand for the classification of books with reference to the desirability of their permanence:

There is food for thought in what you say. I imagine it is true that the paper on which most books are being printed in this country and in England would disintegrate within a fairly short time. And if one only knew which contemporary books would prove of permanent historical value it would seem to be important to print some of them on rag paper for preservation.

But how to determine which have such value? Do you think that it would be safe to trust to the public to determine that? And if so, would not the public demand occasional

reprints throughout the course of years? I can well understand how desirable it is that copies of such important papers as the New York Times and The Christian Science Monitor should be preserved, as they are history in the making.

And Dodd, Mead & Co., who are largely in the business of publishing fiction and children's books, take the same point of view:

It seems to me, in the first place, that Mr. Newton has made a rather sweeping statement and one that he cannot substantiate when he says that no rag paper is used in any book today. It is our practice, and this is the common usage among publishers, to print the more expensive books on a rag paper or a paper that is part rag, and the English publishers also follow this custom. In the case of novels which have presumably a short life, the rag paper is used in the case of children's books, the stock we use is made from wood pulp, but we use a good grade from reliable paper makers, and it is my personal opinion that this sort of paper will have a pretty long life.

Among other publishers who have responded to queries on this subject are the Century Company, who write:

It is true that very little rag content paper is used today for book printing, the ultimate reason being its cost. However, there are two distinct types of wood pulp paper. One, the chopped wood pulp used in cheap papers, which has no permanence at all, and second, the so-called sulphite and soda paper which should last more than one hundred years without showing signs of deterioration. The sulphite and soda paper is made with the long fibers of the wood remaining intact and as it is the length and strength of the fibers that determines the permanence of the paper, other methods of manufacture being equal, there is no reason why it should not endure as long as a paper made from rags which after all is nothing but a cotton or linen fiber.

The University of Chicago Press raised a new issue when it expresses doubt as to whether or not the so-called rag papers will last much longer than the wood pulp paper:

It is impossible to state how long the paper in the books now being published will last, as it has only been a few years since this particular kind of paper has been made, and there can be no experience to use as a basis for estimate. It is, however, the opinion of most paper manufacturers and dealers that wood pulp paper, if properly made, will last practically as long as that made from cotton fiber. There is, and has been, a great deal of talk about the lasting qualities of so-called rag papers, many of the opinions being based on the undoubted fact that two centuries ago, in the case of rag stock are still in good condition. As a matter of fact, however, most of these old papers were made largely from linen fiber and not cotton, which is almost universally used in rag papers found in books known as to whether the present made cotton fiber paper will last indefinitely or not.

One of the partners of Harcourt, Brace & Co. goes beyond the mere question of the permanence of the paper by commenting on the question as to whether certain books now given the dignity of rag-paper publication are worth the measure of immortality which that costlier medium will grant:

Many of the first editions of modern authors, which are sought by collectors and for which high prices are paid, are printed on the poorest sort of paper. Some of the early works of Conrad, for example, can hardly remain in their first editions permanently. The question of whether books are to survive seems to be answered under present conditions by the bringing out of various new editions of the works as time goes on. The books which are now regularly produced on rag paper which may be expected to be durable are, of course, the limited editions, including many books of a somewhat pornographic nature, certain reprints of old books, and certain kinds of advertising matter. Thus if almost universally used in rag papers are found to survive after, say, two centuries, what remains of our present literature will be rather curious.

The subject is one of interest to all book lovers, but more particularly to those who are collecting libraries, public or private, which are planned for a certain degree of permanence. So far as Mr. Newton, who furnished the text for this article, is concerned, he probably feels safe in the reflection that such of his books as are printed on the paper which he deprecates and condemns will have been sold more than once—and at ever increasing prices—before they turn to dust and ashes under the fingers of appreciative readers.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this board will hold itself not responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Over the Siskiyou Line

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his article in the Monitor of April 16 entitled "On the Shasta Route," A. F. G. described with facile pen the beauties of Oregon as seen from the Cascade Line of the Shasta Route.

Undoubtedly the author's well-known interest in and love for all forms of bird life induced his choice of this line, following as it does the shores of Klamath Lake, rather than the more western Siskiyou Line of the Shasta Route, which traverses the same portion of California and Oregon. Mr. Shasta, one that passes Mt. Shasta, over the Siskiyou Mountains out of California, and down into the beautiful and fertile Rogue River Valley of southern Oregon.

This valley of the Rogue is hemmed in by mountains—the Cascades on three sides, the Siskiyou on the fourth—and the river that it receives winds its winding northward course. The river is a delight to fishermen and the valley is one of the two greatest pear-producing districts of the Nation. As I write the orchards are a mass of white pear bloom and the fields are green with waving alfalfa, a combination hard to surpass for quiet beauty.

Nor is the valley by any means lacking in bird life. The meadow lark, robin, oriole, wild canary, redbreasted linnet, varied thrush, valley or crested quail, bobwhite, and many others, have their habitat here.

The traveler over the Siskiyou Line passes through the town of Ashland, Medford, Grants Pass, then begins the climb out of the valley, over the Cascades, into the Willamette Valley, and on to Portland. In the Rogue River Valley, but not on the railroad, is also located the town of Jacksonville, the oldest white settlement in southern Oregon, where many relics of the early gold-seeking days are still to be found, and in whose surrounding hills and streams the search for gold is still an active industry.

In the words of our local squire, "This is a great country," and we hope that when A. F. G. comes again he will not pass us by.

(Mrs.) FLORENCE C. TERRY.

Medford, Ore.

### "What Is Democracy?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an editorial in the Monitor of March 6 entitled "What Is Democracy?" it was indicated that in the United States democracy was an established fact since the people decide who shall govern them. The article pointed out also that this was a cause for thanksgiving. Whilst agreeing that we should rejoice in the progress already made, the thought came to me that two advances of yet greater importance have still to be achieved before democracy can be considered to have been established on a firm basis:

(a) The people must work out a system that will lead to the selection of candidates who truly represent their thoughts and aims, and

(b) After such selection the people must trust their representatives to the utmost.

My opinions, expressed below, apply primarily to England and I am not in a position to judge the extent to which they apply to the United States or other countries.

In England the machinery for selecting candidates for Parliament is not yet fully democratic, and at an election the position often arises that no one of the various candidates between whom one has to choose is a man in whose character and aims one has confidence.

We all of us need to give more thought to the question of what are indeed our aims, and then to find a means of selecting a candidate who has those same ideals at heart. When we have committed the government to men selected on the above lines, democracy demands that we shall give them confidence even though at some time of crisis their acts may appear unwise to us who do not share all the knowledge on which they are acting. The concept that, after selecting our rulers, we may question, and interfere with their actions, is a false view of democracy that would certainly lead to failure.

Alfred, Hants, Eng. CLEMENT LANE.